ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. XXII. { REV. A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1851.

TERMS, $1.50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL, BOSTON. } No. 52.

For the Herald and Journal.

CHRISTMAS HYMN.

BY REV. THOS. STREET.

Tune—*Eltham.*

Hail, all hail, the Lord is come,
From the golden courts above,
Heaven proclaims the child is born,
Born to bless the world with love.
Satan's reign shall pass away,
Christ shall set the captive free;
Dawns on man the glorious day,
Day of Gospel liberty.

See! the Angels throng the sky,
Roll their song o'er Bethlehem,
"Glory give to God on high,
Peace on earth, good will to men."
Gaze ye on the infant babe,
For the world's redemption born,
In the lowly manger laid,
God, enshrined in human form.

Now, with new and hallowed light,
Glows the nation's promised star,*
Sages note the wondrous sight,
And they follow from afar.
Lo, it rests o'er Bethlehem,
Bathes with light the infant's brow,
Crowned with Heaven's diadem,
At Immanuel's shrine they bow.

Whilst the highest arches ring,
With the notes of seraph throng,
We, our praises, too, may bring,
Swell the anthem with our song.
Let it upward now be borne,
Angels waft our praise away,
Let it swell before his throne,
On this happy Natal day.

* Numbers 24 : 17.

For the Herald and Journal.

TOUR ON THE PROVIDENCE DISTRICT.

[This letter should have been published last week. By mistake the second letter was put up first; but as there is no reference in one to the other, our readers will doubtless be equally interested in reading this now, though it come out of place.]

Starting — New Bedford — Fairhaven — Stage Ride — Little Compton — Fall River — Interruption of our Journeyings—Tour Commenced—Splendid Travelling —Bristol.

MR. EDITOR:—You must not infer from our long silence that we have ceased our rambles, and are now ensconsed in some quiet hermitage. Such retirement seems not to be the will of Providence concerning us, nor are we at all displeased thereat. We are still, and for anything we know to the contrary, shall be for some time to come, "going too and fro in the earth, and walking up and down therein." But while thus moving, we believe we are engaged in a somewhat better business than a certain old and distinguished personage, who has long been "going about."

Aug. 20, we sallied from our home, which is located in one of the pleasant villages of New England. Our first alight was in the enterprising and prosperous city of New Bedford, Mass. The citizens of New Bedford are in possession of the greatest average wealth, of perhaps, any city in the Union. In a comparatively brief period N. B. has risen from the condition of an obscure village, to a city of some 20,000 inhabitants. This city may be said to have been gathered from the ocean. Long and successful encounters with the monsters of the great deep have put the inhabitants of this place in possession of their well built streets, splendid blocks, princely mansions and overflowing coffers. New Bedford is one of the largest whaling ports in the world. These citizens are well supplied with the means of intellectual and religious culture. Of the great number of churches found here, *three* are Methodist Episcopal churches, all of which, under the pastoral care of Revs. Moses Chase, Daniel Wise and H. C. Atwater, are making vigorous efforts against the powers of darkness. Rarely have we seen churches in a more promising condition than those three. All the time of our visit there appeared to be a good work going on in the hearts of God's people. The friends of Christ were evidently gathering fresh strength for one united and powerful assault upon the "wicked one." If we are any discerner of the "signs of the times," we should say the *time*, the *set* time, to favor these branches of our Zion has already come.

Just across the bay from New Bedford is seen the very fine village of Fairhaven. Among the tall spires which adorn this village, that of the M. E. Church is quite prominent. In but few villages has Methodism or any other *ism* got a nobler monument to the religion of Jesus than this. On the first Sabbath of September, Rev. H. W. Houghton preached us a good sermon here, and we doubt not, he has since then preached many sermons, which being accompanied by the Divine Spirit, have made lasting, and we trust, saving impressions upon many hearts. "Onward," is the motto these good brethren have inscribed on their banner.

September 20.—We were one of the *nineteen* passengers jamed in and piled on a stage-coach. Each passenger had his and her "luggage" in some shape or other, so that take us altogether, men, women, babes, trunks, sacks, &c., we constituted quite a large and interesting heap. One of our company, more thoughtful of those at home than some of us had been, furnished us with the latest invention of a cushioned seat, in the shape of a bag of sweet potatoes, (he ought to get a patent for it.) And there we were enthroned at a most "dizzy height," watching with some degree of trepidation, we cofesss, the movements of our modern Jehu. Amongst our crew we had shipped quite a cargo of regular "salts," who you may be sure beguiled our way with the narration of many a delightful trip, many a "doubling of the Cape," cruise in the Pacific, and chase and capture of *the largest whale you ever set your eyes on.* All these wonderful adventures were accomplished in *the finest vessel that ever ploughed the deep.* The amount of oil in market, with the price thereof, were duly announced. After listening to these interesting topics for some hours we were at length put down amongst some of the most skillful, enterprising and successful farmers to be found in New England. Little Compton is the most southeasterly town in the State of Rhode Island. Methodism was first planted here by the venerable Daniel Webb, more than thirty years ago. But for many years past it had barely had an existence, until some two years ago it pleased the Lord, under the labors of the Rev. E. Grant, powerfully to revive this drooping branch. Here we have got a church and parsonage, which for finish and accommodation are not, perhaps, surpassed by any country appointment on the district. Our last Conference sent Rev. Geo. W. Rodgers to this pleasant field. May he and his charge receive another gracious baptism from on high.

27th. We entered a certain vehicle which served as a miserable apology for the "U. S. Mail." After some hour's encounter with descendings from the surcharged heavens, we reined up among the whirling spindles of Fall River, Mass. Personal indisposition prevented our attending upon the services of the sanctuary on the following day. Methodism has a fine footing here. About two years ago, their church having become very large, the brethren thought fit to "branch out," and accordingly entered a hall. An additional preacher was sent from Conference. It soon became necessary to procure more ample accomodations in the shape of a larger hall. It is now confidently expected that in a few months this latter place will be deserted for a fine church, for the erection of which, mind and means are now in active operation. Church property is rapidly augmenting on this (Providence) District. In conversation with the Presiding Elder, a few days ago, he informed us that during the last three years such property had been increased more than $70,000. Our tour was somewhat unceremoniously interrupted here by receiving the intelligence that two fond and living hearts were desirous of having the silken knot tied. It was insisted, that *we* and *nobody* else, should perform the pleasant business. Of course our compliance was prompt. Where is the instance of clerical disobedience to demands of this nature?

Our march was commenced, without delay, and on the evening of Oct. 4 we pronounced the interesting ceremony for as promising a "twain" as were ever made "one flesh." We confidently believe they were cemented for "so long as both shall live." At any rate, if aught but "death doth them part," it was not our fault. After seeing the young housekeepers domiciled we were again on the move.

The ancient city of Newport, R. I., was somewhat remote from us on the morning of Oct. 11th; but thanks to the power of steam, we were mingling with those intelligent and hospitable islanders in an early part of this afternoon. We shall not now stay to describe the "Old Stone Mill," "the Fort," the numerous large and splendid boarding-houses, and other notables for which Newport is so famed. Once a year, at least, all these matters are thrown broadcast over the Union by some or other of the numerous newspaper and magazine scribblers, found among the vast crowds who resort hither during the summer months. More than half a century ago the pioneers of Methodism visited Newport. As early as 1807, several distinguished citizens of N. obtained from the General Assembly of Rhode Island an act "incorporating the Methodist Episcopal Church and congregation in Newport," and soon commenced the erection of the present house of worship, which, though it has since undergone considerable remodeling, still serves as a venerable relic of *former* and *feebler* times. The first sight of this new edifice gave a severe shock to the sensitive nerves of the pious Asbury; on first beholding it he exclaims, "Grand house—steeple, pews—by lottery: the end is to sanctify the means. Ah! what pliability to evil!" No wonder he "spoke with difficulty, and with little order in his discourses," in *so fine* a house. Few societies have experienced greater reverses of prosperity and adversity than this. Several times it has been well nigh annihilated, but in each case there was left some true Gospel seed, which having taken deep root in some hearts, has again sprung up and brought forth a fresh and glorious harvest. At this present time Methodism wears an encouraging aspect here. On each returning Sabbath, large and intelligent congregations assemble within these sacred walls, to listen to pure and unadulterated Gospel truths from their esteemed pastor, Rev. A. U. Swinerton.

Oct. 18. We recommenced our tour in a style we hardly looked for, notwithstanding we have sometimes considered ourselves quite "high up in the world." The "U. S. Mail," baggage boxes, and human cargo of both sexes and of varied ages, were stowed away into a conveyance which was wheeled off by *one* nag of doubtful age and service. Had our charioteer been seated on a very low bench in school, his tiny feet *might possibly* have touched the floor. Had he been placed six years longer under the sovereign sway of the pedagogue, he would still have been a *juvenile.* Without disparagement to our speed, we may admit that despatches fly somewhat more swiftly over the wires than we flew over the ground between Newport and Bristol Ferry. At this latter place a water craft took us from the island to the main; but we were in for it now, for the performance of the remaining three miles of our journey to Bristol! Our coach (!) ("save the mark,") was drawing up and awaiting us on the wharf. As we gazed upon it and contrasted it with the one just quitted, the former appeared to be of stately proportions and of elegant construction. A Shetland pony was not to be mentioned the same day as the prancing steed, now so restive to be whirling us on our way. But if there was any lack in equipage or team, it was more than supplied in driver. For anything we know to the contrary, our present coachman (!) might have been great-grandfather to the one we had just dispensed with. His livery, gait and converse bore indubitable evidence of his having eloped from the forecastle of some water craft or other. His physical proportions were such that, as we looked first at him and then at his noble animal, we were forcibly reminded of a passage in the story of the "Old man and his Ass." "You and your son (passengers) are better able to carry the poor beast than he you." But the rein was jerked, the whip was flourished, as none but a "regular tar" can flourish it, and away we went at a speed which warned every beholder to "*clear the track.*" "The U. S. Mail" was duly delivered, and passengers put down at their several localities. A comfortable night's rest at the hospitable "Methodist tavern," kept by Bro. Bourne, put our outer man in comfortable trim for attending upon the services of the sanctuary. Rarely have we listened to a more interesting, profitable and impressive sermon than that delivered by Rev. E. Grant this morning, (Sunday, Oct. 19,) in the M. E. Church, from "I would not live alway." It was remarked, "The Christian would not live alway." "First,"—but hold! we may want to use this excellent outline ourself, and hence, newspaper readers have just as much of it as they are going to have from us at present. Methodism was planted in Bristol at a very early date of our history. Here, as in many other places, it has frequently been tried as in a furnace, but thus far it has not been *consumed*—only *refined.* The M. E. Church and congregation are much the largest of any in the village, and the congregation, we were informed, might be greatly increased were more ample accommodations provided. The present antiquated edifice ought speedily to give place to a much larger and modern structure. $10,000 is the lowest sum we would name as requisite to meet the present want and exigencies of Bristol. Occasionally we pick up a veritable relic. Passing along Hope street, in this village, we were brought to a sudden halt by seeing in front of the Episcopal Church, a very unique "slab." We stayed long enough to read and transcribe therefrom the following affectionate, pathetic and poetic inscription and epitaph. In orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody, we give a *verbatim et literatim* copy of the original:—

"Here lieth ye Body of Patience ye wife of Jabez Howland, died May 29th 1726 in ye 51 year of her age

The Dame which takes her rest within this Tomb,
Had Rachel's Face & Leah's fruitful Womb;
Abagail's wisdom, Lydia's purer Hart,
Martha's just Care, and Mary's better Part.

Being the First that was Interred In St. Michael's Church Yard."

Bristol Co., Mass., Oct. 25. ITINERANT.

For the Herald and Journal.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Kossuth—Visit of the Methodist E. Clergy to him—Church Incident.

New York, Dec. 13, 1851.

BRO. STEVENS:—The name of the great Hungarian is still in the lips of nearly all in our metropolis,—high, low, rich, poor,—all are talking of him, and discussing his mission. You will see he is *outspoken*, and makes not the least secret of his design in coming to this country. He wants aid for his oppressed land; to use nearly his own language, "materials, men, money," to fight the Austrians. This, to be sure, is asking rather more of us than yet has been, by any foreign people—time alone can tell what is to be his success with the Government of the United States. For my part, I think intervention in favor of Hungary will become a party question, and strong efforts be made to elect to the councils of our nation men that will go the whole length, asked for by the illustrious exile, and further, I would not be greatly surprised if such exertions were successful.

But to the main point of my letter—the visit of our ministers. This took place on the morning of the 10th instant, at Kossuth's quarters, the Irving House. Upwards of one hundred of these reverend gentlemen formed a procession, with Rev. Dr. Bangs at their head. The procession was made up of Methodist ministers of our city, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and New Jersey. I copy from one of our daily papers the ceremonies, addresses, &c., on this interesting occasion. As it partook somewhat of a religious character, and in some sense discloses the theological views of the great man, I hope they will prove readable, especially to the subscribers of a religious newspaper.

On the introduction of Kossuth, who appeared very feeble and troubled with indisposition, Rev. Dr. Bangs presented himself, and holding in his hands an address, said:—

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR:—I address you in the name of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, New Jersey, and their vicinities. You have already been welcomed to our shores by the citizens of New York, and now we come to welcome you, and to express our pleasure at your release from captivity, and especially from the hands of your enemies. He then introduced Rev. John Mathias, President of the Association, who addressed him as follows:—

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR:—I address you in the name of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, and vicinity. You have been already welcomed to our shores by our fellow-citizens, with an enthusiastic admiration for your person and brilliant achievements, in which we fully participate. We share in their sympathy for your sufferings as a captive, and in their universal joy and gratitude at beholding your liberation and escape from the pursuit of your enemies. But we wish, especially, to address you as Christian ministers, prompted, as we humbly trust by that religion which has its seat in the heart, and that moves and sanctifies the affections, to congratulate you on your adherence to that stern religious principle which led you indignantly to reject the tempting offer of the Mussulman. He offered you the liberty and protection which you had fled from your own country to find in his, upon condition that you should renounce your Christianity and embrace the Mohammedan faith. While some of your fellow exiles accepted the boon on such terms, you, sir, nobly replied that you would prefer death to the abjuration of your faith. This heroic preference of Christianity to Mohammedanism; this deliberate choice of imprisonment before apostacy, exhibits a principle of Christianity which was illustrated by its divine founder himself, and by his immediate followers, and which, after centuries of debasement and delinquency, was revived by Luther and his coadjutors, when they planted in Germany the tree of reformation, where it grew and flourished, spreading its branches into Hungary and other countries. I say this firm adherence to that principle of Christianity, even in the sight of a prison, as the alternative of the acceptance of the tempting bait, has endeared you to our hearts, and won for you a glory almost equal to that which surrounds the memory of the martyrs. We have perceived, also, with joy and gratitude, that in all your speeches you have acknowledged God as the source of all good, and have invoked his aid in behalf of yourself, your fellow exiles, and your suffering countrymen. Nor have we been inattentive to the struggles of the little groups of praying Christians among your native brethren for the revival of pure and undefiled religion throughout the land.

These things are plain indications to us that God will, sooner, or later, appear in behalf of your downtrodden brethren, will break the yoke of their oppressors, and finally set the captives free. And may you, illustrious sir, not only live to see this happy era, but also be made an instrument in the hands of that God who rules in the armies of heaven, and commands among the inhabitants of the earth, of its glorious and final achievement.

And, finally, permit us to present to you our fraternal regards and our fervent prayer for your own and your country's peace and prosperity.

REPLY OF M. KOSSUTH.

The sentiments which I have just heard I would reply to, but I have already addressed several large assemblies, and my body is so weak and my chest so very much oppressed, that it is entirely impossible to speak. Should I go on speaking, I could not be heard. Scarcely could I speak worse in my life. The organs of inspiration are suffering weakness already, and my strength is weakened very much. I raise blood if I speak too much, so I beg leave that you will allow me to give a written answer to your address, if you give me a copy, so that I may know the sentiments in which you are pleased to address me.

In relation to the circumstance that happened at Kutahia—there is no need to speak of it. There is no merit in it. Every honest man must be obedient to his religion, and

Rev. Mr. BANGS (interposing.) But begging your pardon for interrupting you, will you please tell us whether that is a fact or not? We heard of such an offer being made.

Mr. KOSSUTH: It is a fact. I take no merit for what I did. Every honest man would do the same—that is not worthy being mentioned. If man be not truly faithful to his God, and to his religion, would he be faithful to his country? [Applause.] I have always acknowledged, and will ever acknowledge my unspeakable confidence in God, as the richest source of consolation, and the most solemn of all my hopes for the future. I am so entirely convinced of the justice of my cause, that it seems not possible but that the blessings of the Almighty God must fall upon it. [Murmurs of approbation.]

Every act of Divine Providence takes a course which apparently cannot be understood by weak men's minds. But by-and-by circumstances break forth, which, even in our misfortunes, make us realize the Christian's trust, and show us that God blesses the world. All our misfortunes are only the means to come to that end which God in his divine providence has marked for us. And now I have full confidence for my country's future. I have very strong reasons to convince me of that. These reasons form the motives of my hope and trust and confidence, and nothing gives me such consolation as that there is a God in heaven who is a just and good God, and who will not allow a just cause to die, to become annihilated. It is out of the soul that I draw all my force and strength, which enables me to go on in all duty and honor for my country's cause; a duty sanctified by religion; a duty prescribed by our religion to every member of mankind—prescribed by the great injunction which is the foundation of brotherhood on earth—"Thou shalt love one another."

This is my principle, and this is the principle which gave me the hope that when I came to the United States I would find here the great people of this country acting on this principle, which is not only theoretical but practical—[applause]—which requires us to love our neighbor by deed as well as by word. This is my hope even now. So, therefore, I confidently hoped that the more of religious sentiments I would find in the United States, the more I would find those hopes realized toward my nation, and toward every other nation in Europe, in such a manner that though, be the policy of your country whatever it may, yet moved by this Christian principle which never can be denied, they would see to the development of this great truth.

M. KOSSUTH, who spoke all through in a very weak voice, evidently the result of the great labors which he went through yesterday, concluded by shaking hands with Rev. Dr. Bangs and thanking him.

Rev. Dr. BANGS—May the Lord bless you, and preserve you for the great work you are about to perform. We are here a hundred members, from this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey, of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion, who sympathise with you, and pray most earnestly for the salvation of you and the liberty of your country.

It was my happiness last Sabbath to be present at a most, to the Christian, cheering ceremony;—in the Mulberry St. M. E. Church, after communion, two daughters and a son of our esteemed Bishop Janes were admitted into full membership. They are all the Bishop's children arrived to ages of accountability. As these dear young people were the only persons received on the occasion, it was a time of extraordinary interest, concentrating the prayers and sympathies of the congregation for our beloved Superintendent and his household. The abovenamed converts, with many others, are the fruits of the revival last season in Bro. R. S. Foster's church. May the Most High keep them all faithful and unblamable while in this world. What encouragement have pious parents to continue their prayers for their unregenerate sons and daughters!

Yours, truly, OBSERVER.

For the Herald and Journal.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF REV. PHINEAS COOK.

[Continued.]

Late in the fall I left my congregation to visit the settlement on the Schatague river, designing to spend a few days with that people. Thinking I might reach it before dark, I started; marked trees with a footpath were my guide. This course I had never taken before, though I had been to the other part of the settlement in another way. I went on, but soon found many trees had fallen, and the footpath was covered with the fallen leaves. I soon felt the difficulty, and hurried on as fast as I could. The days in that northern region are short; darkness succeeds quickly the setting sun. The marked trees were my only guide, and they began to disappear; at last, in going round some of the fallen trees, the marks disappeared altogether. I now had no guide. I dismounted, and endeavored to take the course that would lead me to the river. I led my horse over logs through the swamps, intending to keep the true course. I travelled on until I became so weary I would stop and rest, and then move on; till at lengh I could go no farther. I made a halt, fastened my horse to a tree, took my saddle-bags for a pillow, buttoned my coat around me, and laid me down to sleep. I had not lain long before the wolves began their yells around me, but fear had departed.

I slept, I cannot tell how long, but I awoke with a chill. At this time the clouds had broken, the moon had risen, and I saw that my course lay more to the right. I then travelled on, and soon saw through an opening. Hope revived, I soon came to it, but to my disappointment it proved to be what was there called a French Brula, that is, a place where the wind has swept down the trees, and the fire has passed through and burned down the small timber. Here to me was the end of my path. I climbed a tree top to see whether any light could be discerned; none appeared; my disappointment was great, and I wept. At last I tried to halloo; an owl answered me; I was vexed. I tried again, the same answer came. My energy was aroused, my voice was heard to roll along the river; the owl was silent. I called again, and was soon answered by a female voice. I called again, the same voice answered. I waited awhile, and tried my lungs again; the answer came from a man. We kept up the communication, until I grasped the hand of a good brother. He conducted me in safety to his house, where I met his smiling wife, who joyfully received me. She was so happy as to have some flour in the house, of which she made me a cake, the first I had seen for many a day, and with it she gave me a cup of tea. After joining in prayer, I was conducted up a ladder; I crept under some barks, found a good bed, laid me down to sleep, and was thankful. I stayed with this people several days, preaching and visiting.

I then left them for Schatague Four Corners, more than 20 miles off, 14 of which were without a house. After considerable effort I got through. I spent here a few days, then left for Plattsburgh, 40 miles distant. For 30 miles the houses were 10 miles apart; each one kept tavern, and generally I had to put up in one of them through the night. This tour I made several times through the year; I continued to travel, preaching, holding class meetings and prayer meetings, though the latter not very often. Preaching and class meeting took up my time; the people could pray themselves, but preaching they left for me to do. At the close of the year I left for Conference, to be held at Coeymans, where I was ordained Elder, and stationed on Fletcher circuit, Vt.

I went into the circuit, travelled once round, and was removed to Brandon circuit. In the Minutes my name stands on Fletcher circuit for two years. The second year I was appointed at the Conference to Duchess circuit. While at the General Conference, my P. E. of the last year went to Bishop Asbury, represented to him the deplorable situation of Fletcher circuit, and wished me to be appointed to it. Accordingly my name was again printed in the Minutes for Fletcher. Knowing the difficulty of following the same preacher another year I objected, but finally consented. On my way to the north part of Vermont, I stopped at Pittsfield camp meeting, Mass. There I saw the P. E. on whose district I had first received my appointment. He held a council of his preachers, and they unanimously decided that my former P. E. had no right to represent his district in the absence of the present one, to the injury of the latter district. Hence I was retained, and appointed to travel Pittsfield circuit. I accordingly went no farther.

At this time a young preacher came forward, and requested that I would go on to Buckland circuit, for the opponents to Methodism were so violent that he could not endure it. My P. E. told me I might do as I pleased; he thought I had been moved about enough. But I consented to go until Quarterly Meeting, for I had spent my ministry thus far with such people. I went on, and commenced the attack; soon all was quiet. My time was up, and I returned, and travelled the remainder of the year on Pittsfield circuit. This year I was married to Chloe Pease, of Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y.

In the year 1809 I was stationed on Pittsfield circuit with E. Woolsey. This was a year of joys and sorrows; with my colleague I was happy. After travelling until fall with great satisfaction, having good times, I was suddenly taken sick with a bilious fever, which soon ran into the typhus. My life was despaired of for some time. After lingering awhile between life and death, I began to revive. While I lay sick, my horse died. Left thus destitute, I was yet comforted by bright prospects of heaven. I was not able to preach for a long time; the fever left me with a broken constitution, a bloated body and enfeebled limbs. It was with difficulty that I could walk even a few rods at once.

The next Conference held its session in Pittsfield, the place of my residence in 1810. At this Conference it was proposed that I should take a supernumerary relation; I objected. Bishop Asbury commended me for my zeal; he approved of the preachers holding on and not giving up for trifles. At this Conference a petition came from an adjoining town, Hancock, that a preacher might be sent them. The preachers, many of them, understood how the petition was obtained, for the place was noted. The preachers for years had made an effort to effect a permanent society, but could not succeed. Every day they expected the Bishop would bring the petition before the Conference, and the thing would be explained. All was silent until the appointments were read off; when the Bishop named Hancock, he called for me, in one of his pleasant moods, holding up the petition, to come forward and take my credentials. I took it, bowed and thanked him, and took my seat. The Bishop soon found this a hard case. He requested me to call and see him before he left; I did so. He flung his arms around my neck and said, Well, Bro. Cook, I have given you the most responsible appointment in the N. Y. Conference. I told him I was sensible of it, but manifested no unwillingness to go. Then, said he, Go, stay as long as you can, and if you find it too bad, come back to Pittsfield; (which was but 7 miles from there,) and at such a time and place send me a letter and let me know all about it. I accordingly met him with a letter, and received an answer as follows: "You may thank God you are not bound to that people during life."

In this place there had been a Baptist church formed, and a meeting-house built, but for many years the church had been in ruins, and the house unoccupied. The Methodists, for years, at times preached in the place. Sometimes they would get a few to join a class; in a month or so they would be dropped, and the preachers would leave them; a stranger would come on the circuit, and be influenced to preach, make one or two appointments, and then be off. This course had been pursued for years, when I was sent there. The next Sabbath found me there, a good congregation assembled; after preaching, I informed them that according to their request, I was sent to them, and wished to know what arrangements they had made, &c.. They saw at once they were committed; though destitute of religion, they had some respect for their honor, and they agreed to meet on a certain day and make arrangements. We accordingly met, a house was provided, a subscription signed, and I agreed to preach one sermon on the Sabbath for six months. I was received and treated with kindness and friendship, the congregations were good and attentive; some few professed religion, yet I thought it not best to form a class. This, too, was the opinion of the preachers who knew their situation. I spent the six months with them, and then moved back to Pittsfield, but occasionally preached there through the winter. To the present day they have lived without preaching, only occasionally; no Christian church has prospered there since my knowledge of the place, and that has been for thirty years.

In 1811 I was appointed to Croton circuit, with J. Lyon and H. Redstone. Bro. Redstone was from England; his family lived in New York. His family were desirous of returning to England; at one time he left the circuit to visit them, and the next I heard from him he had with his family left the country. Bro. Lyon and myself got along very well, and had a very good work on some parts of the circuit.

In 1812 I was stationed in New York. At that time it was a circuit in two charges. J. Crawford had charge of the white churches and I had charge of the colored. In the morning we preached in one congregation, in the afternoon in another, at evening in the third. The white preacher gave one sermon to the colored congregation on the Sabbath, and one on the week-day evening. We all took our turns, besides once in four weeks we would spend a Sabbath in preaching to the prisoners at New York State Prison. This made our labors on the Sabbath hard, travelling for miles, preaching three times, and frequently holding prayer meetings after the third sermon.

In 1813 I was appointed to N. Y., in charge of the whole, both white and black. This made the labor great, having not only the services of Sabbath, but the charge of 1851 whites and 627 colored, scattered in 7 churches (the latter part of the year) in different parts of the city. What made the labor more difficult was, that it was the time of war; the people were in a great state of excitement, divided in politics; some were cheered at victories, others at defeat. And what made it still worse, we had an English preacher who arrived in the city at the time of the breaking out of the war, on his way to England. He stopped to visit his friends; to go to England was difficult, and as he was considered a good preacher, the Trustees out of pure kindness employed him in the regular work, as more help was needed. He being strongly attached to the government of his own country, it could not be otherwise than that his feelings should at times be excited, and he might express himself strongly. Many took advantage of his course, and caused a great deal of trouble in society, as there were many in society who were either emigrants from England, or descendants of Englishmen; on the other side there were many true Americans. This division finally proved a great drawback to the prosperity of the church. But still I labored on, though for several years there was a decrease of whites; yet the colored church increased. There were many, both whites and colored, deeply engaged; but in such a state of excitement it is a wonder that the church prospered as well as it did.

In 1814 I was appointed to Duchess circuit, and continued two years; they were years of profit, and perhaps of as much peace as any of my preceding years.

In 1816 I was appointed to Burlington circuit, Conn. Here I found hard travelling. The year previous, this circuit made a part of Litchfield circuit; but now the circuit was divided, one part was called Goshen, the other Burlington. A parsonage had been built at Burlington, but in the division it had been sold. The division was an unfortunate one, making Goshen a compact circuit, but on Burlington, east and west, across mountains, travel was hard, and to a great extent unnecessary; the route was long, and there was no house for my family. I finally obtained one where I put my family. The friends in Burlington were dissatisfied with the division, and were determined to have justice done. Accordingly they bought the house back, and in the fall I took possession of it, and finally succeeded in forming a different division on the principle of justice. Though it produced some excitement, there was soon a calm, and everything went on prosperously. My labors were still hard. For several years I had been afflicted with a severe headache at times. In the fall of this year, after the close of my Sabbath day appointment, I was taken with a great pain and retired for the night, but could not rest. As soon as day broke my horse was procured, and I left for home, 8 miles. I got on three miles, but could go no farther. I stopped, rested a while, and got into my wagon again; a man held me and drove. Before I got home the doctor was sent for and shortly after I arrived he came; he was a man of skill, and my friend. He was alarmed, and pronounced my disorder inflammation of the brain. He stayed by me, and finally I recovered, but it left me in a deplorable situation. I was unable to preach, though I did attempt to do so, more from habit, however, than from knowledge, for my memory was impaired. I lingered until spring, in hopes I should be better; but still I was unable to endure any excitement.

At the Conference of 1818 I was made superannuated, (the two years previous I had travelled two years in Burlington circuit, Conn.,) with little expectation of ever again meeting with my brethen in Conference. My head and eyes were swollen; at times my limbs were in such a situation that I had to wear large bandages. I returned to Burlington, for I was still living in the parsonage. Nathan Emery was appointed in my place, and as he was not at Conference I could not learn whether he wished to occupy the parsonage or not. Some of the preachers thought he would prefer living in a house with a family; accordingly, I remained in the house. On Saturday he arrived, and informed me that his goods would be here on Tuesday, and expected the house if I could give it up. I told him the house was his, he could have it if he wanted it; nevertheless if he did not want it, I would hire it. He told me he would see me on Monday morning. On Monday morning my neighbors came in, for they had understood that Bro. Emery was expecting the house. They wanted to know what I was going to do. I told them I did not know, a way would be opened, I had no fears. Six months previous my wife had a fall, which broke her collar bone and dislocated her shoulder; and after three months she had it broken up and reset, and it had been but a few days since she was able to walk about the house with her arm out of the sling. This, together with my affliction, had created a great deal of sympathy for us. Several said we might have room in their houses as long as we wished; I thanked them for their kindness. I walked round the house picking up our articles, preparing to move, while my friends wept. At last Bro. Emery came and wished me to walk out with him. He told me he had learned my situation, and a room had been offered him. Though it was three miles from meeting, yet if I was willing to stay and pay some rent, he had rather I would stay, than for him to move in; "for I cannot," said he, "bear the thought of preaching to the people, while they think I have turned you out of the house; it would follow me round the circuit. And certainly were I in your situation, I should want some place to live in, and you must not move. I cannot live in the house; now we will agree upon the rent, and you shall stay." I told him that the rent should be decided by the acting steward. Accordingly we returned to the house, and I told my friends that Bro. Emery did not want the house, and insisted that I should stay. Then they wept for joy. We soon went to see the steward, who told us what was right, and we were satisfied. I was made joyful, and he was made happy; and it continued so through the year. Truly my situation was not an enviable one. On my return from Conference I had three dollars and fifty cents left. I soon started on a visit to my wife's friends, and to see a preacher who owed me. I saw him at his Quarterly Meeting, and told him my story. His quarterage had come in, and he divided with me, and it amounted to three dollars. I returned satisfied.

I will truly say and with gratitude, that the kindness of Bro. Emery at that time, is not forgotten; it had a happy influence of both soul and body. The kindness of this year had a happy influence on my health, and I looked forward to the next year with high hopes of being effective.

Consider thy ways, and be wise.

Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1851.

MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

We mentioned last week that the unnecessary interference of our Conferences with the mere economical interests of the local churches—such, for instance, as the construction of chapel seats, &c., would sooner or later produce reaction among the people. We have since received word that a convention has actually been held in Dayton, O., in reference to the proceedings of the Ohio Conference respecting the Cincinnati pewed church, and the pew question in general. We have received a printed copy of its proceedings signed by James B. Finley, Pres.; John Reeves, 1st Vice Pres.; Thomas Brown, 2d Vice Pres.; William Herr, Leonidas Jewett, John W. Messick, Henry Hedrick, Secretaries.

At this Convention was adopted a "memorial" to the next General Conference, which reads as follows:—

Fathers and Brethren:—The undersigned, ministers and members of the M. E. Church, would respectfully solicit you to specially examine, and decide upon the validity of the action of the Ohio Annual Conference, as set forth in the following resolutions, adopted at its sessions in 1850 at Chilicothe, and in 1851 at Springfield, Ohio:—

"Resolved, In the judgment of this Conference that in adopting the report of the majority of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of sundry members of the church in Cincinnati, we had no intention of impairing in the smallest degree the strength of our action heretofore taken in relation to houses of worship with pews to sell or rent and promiscuous sittings in our congregations, and being assured by the members of the committee making the report (who were supposed to understand their own words) that its adoption could have no such effect, we never supposed that it would be construed into a consent on the part of the Conference that pews or promiscuous sittings should be encouraged within our bounds, therefore we reaffirm the action of the Conference in 1847 and 1849 touching these matters, and rely upon the decision of our Bishops upon said action as the rule of the church until the meeting of the next General Conference."

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, which failed. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 102 yeas to 44 nays.

The following resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 88 to 49:—

"Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Conference that the sense of its action in regard to supplying Union Chapel, is that the subject is left to the judgment and discretion of the Presiding Bishop."

The following was offered by Dr. Tomlinson:—

"Resolved, That in the action of this Conference in laying on the table a resolution leaving the matter of appointing a preacher to Union Chapel, we did not intend to express any dissent to the right of the Bishop to appoint a preacher to said chapel, if he should think it proper to do so under the circumstances."

The following was offered as a substitute, and adopted:—

"Resolved, That the Bishop, in view of the action of this Conference in 1847 and 1849, and of this session, is at liberty to do what in his judgment he is authorized by the General Conference to do in reference to the question in hand."

"Whereas, The action of the Ohio Annual Conference at its last session, in Chilicothe, in reference to the case of Union Chapel, Cincinnati, has been understood by many as interfering with the stationing power, therefore,

"Resolved, by the Ohio Annual Conference, in Conference assembled, That we disclaim all authority or right to interdict the Bishop in the exercise of his stationing power in any case, which he in his goodly judgment might deem proper to supply with the ministry of the word."

This resolution was on motion laid upon the table.

The foregoing action, we have every reason to believe, embarrassed and restrained the Episcopacy, in the exercise of its legitimate functions. And as it is important to the efficiency and success of our system, that the conservative powers and relations of the Episcopal office be maintained unimpaired, we deem the resolutions above quoted, in view of their intended and actual influence upon the Bishops, an innovation upon fundamental features of our economy, fraught with the most dangerous consequences. If an Annual Conference may direct and control the appointing power, where the Discipline conveys no such authority, so may the Quarterly Conferences; if the ministry in this particular, are permitted officially to influence the Bishops, save in those instances provided for in the Discipline, the laity may claim a similar privilege. In this manner we fear great difficulty and endless confusion would be introduced among us. We therefore pray, that in your wisdom, you will devise some measures which may prevent the repetition of an error, which, if persisted in, cannot do otherwise than seriously impair the vigor of the itinerancy, and injure the entire polity of Methodism.

Your memorialists would also respectfully solicit that the rules in reference to "men and women sitting apart," "rented pews," &c., be so modified or explained as that the Discipline shall contain a decided recommendation of the "free seat" system, but shall permit congregations to use pews or family sittings, where they deem it expedient and necessary, or otherwise make the regulations upon this subject absolute.

This petition presents an outline of the case which has so much disturbed our Ohio brethren. It is calmly presented, and will command the respectful attention of the church and of the coming General Conference. Indeed, we cannot conceive it possible for the petitioners and the sufferers whom they represent, to fail of the redress which they claim. The public body, having responsibility and jurisdiction in the case, which could connive at or evade the claim, could hardly expect the respect of mankind, especially where the precedents of its proceedings are so generally in favor of the claimants as in the present instance.

In the last paragraph of the memorial our people of New England would generally join, were it deemed necessary, and in the preceding paragraphs also, were they locally appropriate. New England, and if we are not much mistaken, the Atlantic churches generally, sympathise deeply with our brethren of the Cincinnati pewed church. Even those among us who prefer free seats are nevertheless of about one opinion respecting the right of these brethren to deviate from our views on a subject of such secondary interest, and especially disapprove the extraordinary interference of the Ohio Conference in the case.

ENGLISH CHURCH SALARIES.

The British Government have been lately reducing the salaries of the Bishops, and the reduced list stands as follows:—Six Bishops are to have £4,200 each per annum; seven, £4,500; eight, £5,000; one—Ely—£5,500; one—Winchester—£7,000; one—Durham—£8,000; two—London and York—each £10,000; and one—the Archbishop of Canterbury—£15,000. So that their salaries are to range from $21,000 to $75.000 per annum. Now, while the smallest of these successors of the fishermen of Galilee has a salary of $21,000, and the greatest one of $75,000, there are 6,000 ministers in the English Church whose salary is not over $400, and 5,000 more acting as curates, whose compensation will not average more than that; so that the main part of the work is done by half-starved ministers.

DR. JARVIS' LIBRARY.

The sale of the celebrated library of Rev. Dr. Jarvis, late of Connecticut, took place a few weeks since, at New York. It consisted of 10,000 volumes of valuable, and many very rare books. About 500 volumes were from Gibbons' famous library, large numbers having his name written in them. It contained also, as the Evening Post says, the only complete collection of the Byzantine historians, we believe, that has ever been brought to the United States. The set contains a beautiful MS. Latin translation of the third volume of Nicephoras Gregoras, which was originally made for and presented to Pius VI. It has never been printed, and is the only copy in existence. It is one of the greatest curiosities in the collection. It is a large folio volume, written in a perfectly distinct and graceful hand; and without an erasure or a blunder apparently from one end to the other. The set of books embraces 26 folio volumes, and all but three, large paper copies.

MISSIONS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Western Christian Advocate calls attention to the movement of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, for the extension of their operations in California. It says:—

"It has been resolved, by their Missionary Board, that a missionary shall be appointed from each Conference, who shall travel through the Conference to receive the means necessary for an outfit and the expenses of the journey, say one thousand dollars, and then proceed to California. Thus, about twenty additional missionaries will be speedily upon their way.

"It naturally occurs to the curious inquirer to ask why the Church South should be so deeply interested in occupying a free State? They are sending no missionaries to Oregon, and have been very little given to sending missionaries any where. Then what has caused this sudden interest in the spiritual welfare of the youngest sister in the Republic?

"Those who have watched the movements which have been making for the past year to repeal the anti-slavery proviso in the California constitution, will naturally suspect that the hope of seeing slavery one day established on the Pacific, had something to do with it.

"The hope, however, of changing this feature of the constitution, has now, we believe, given place to the more plausible scheme of dividing the State, and devoting the Southern fragment to slavery."

A LITERARY MAGDALEN.

"Daily about noon," says the Weser Zeitung, "the loungers under the 'Linden' at Berlin are startled by the extraordinary appearance of a tall, lanky woman, whose limbs are wrapt up in a long black robe or coarse cloth. An old crumpled bonnet covers her head, which continually moving turns restlessly in all directions. Her hallow cheeks are flushed with a morbid copper glow; one of her eyes is unmovable, for it is of glass, but her other eye shines with a feverish brilliancy, and a strange and almost awful smile hovers constantly about her lips. This woman moves with an unsteady, quick step, and whenever her black mantilla is flung back by the violence of her movements a small rope of hair, with a crucifix at the end, is plainly seen to bind her wrist. This black, ungainly woman is the *quondam* authoress, Countess Ida Hahn-Hahn, who has turned a Catholic, and is now preparing for a pilgrimage to Rome to crave the Pope's absolution for her literary trespasses."

METHODISM IN WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the Christian Advocate gives some items of information respecting our church in that city. He says:—"The Methodist churches in this district have all shared, to a greater or less extent, recently, in gracious revivals of religion, and are now enjoying harmony. A proposition has been considered by the preachers' meeting in relation to the organization here of a literary seminary, to be under M. E. auspices. A committee consisting of Rev. N. Wilson, Rev. L. F. Morgan, and D. D. T. Leech, was appointed to report on the subject. Owing to an accident to Bro. Wilson, which has confined him some time to his bed, the committee has not yet met. Such an institution would be of incalculable value, if properly conducted, to the cause of Protestantism, as well as to the proper education of the youth attached to Methodist families in this vicinity. I trust its establishment will receive encouragement from our wealthier members."

METHODIST PRESS.

Michigan Advocate—Dr. Durbin—Kossuth—Recent Deaths.

The *Michigan Advocate*, a very able and spirited little sheet, is calling for one thousand additional subscribers to guarantee its support. We hope it will not have to call long for them. It deserves well of our Western brethren, and should be lifted at once out of its embarrassments.

The *Western Advocate* also calls for a reinforcement of its subscription list. It wishes to begin the new year with "not less than thirty thousand subscribers." We learn from it that Dr. Durbin is in Cincinnati. He recently lectured on the Signs of the Times, before the Mercantile Library Association. He is advertised to deliver another lecture on the Turkish Empire, the proceeds to go to the "New German Church on Everett St."

The *Northern Advocate* contains a warm article on Kossuth, in reference to the address of our New York preachers to him. It says:—

Kossuth is more than a patriot—he is a Christian. It was fit that the ministers of Christ should thus greet him, because he is not only a Christian, but a martyr in everything except the actual suffering of death. That noble heroism which precedes the last struggle, and that final pang which attends complete resignation,—a pang which all who have felt, have declared that the "bitterness of death were past,"—were Kossuth's. His modesty leads him to pass over the occurrence, as one entitling him to no particular praise, inasmuch as "every honest man would have done the same." But it must not be forgotten, that under such circumstances, if no other,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

The *Christian Advocate* has also a long and warm article on Kossuth. We extract from this sheet the following obituary intelligence:—

The Rev. Zane Bland, of the Baltimore Conference, died on the morning of December 12. He has thus been called to his reward in early life, and in the midst of his usefulness. The Western Advocate announces the decease of the Rev. Samuel Maddux, and the Rev. Augustus Verhoeff, both of the Ohio Conference. In the London Watchman we find notices of the departure of four Wesleyan ministers: Rev. B. Clayton who had been 29 years in the ministry; Rev. Timothy C. Ingle, who had been 35 years; and Rev. Thomas Garbutt, who had labored 44 years; and Rev. Henry Deery, one of the patriarchs of the Irish Conference, who entered the itinerant ranks in 1799.

Thomas Marriott, Esq., one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Wesleyan church in London, has also completed his course. He was a man of worth and wealth; after contributing largely through his life to religious and benevolent purposes, he left at his death £10,000, equal to $48,400, to the Wesleyan Missionary Society; and after paying certain legacies to his relatives, the remainder of his property, amounting to some thousands of pounds, to the fund for the superannuated preachers, their widows and orphans.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

China.—Rev. J. W. Wiley, M. D., writes under date of Sept. 1, 1851, from Fuh-Chau, accompanying his letter to us with a table of observations made during the voyage, highly creditable to himself.

An examination of his table shows that from New York to Hong-Kong they sailed 95 days, and a distance of 16,259 miles.

By the thermometer our warmest day was the 29th of May, when off the Island of Java, in lat. 6 deg, 19 min., lon. 105 deg. 43 min., temperature being 93 deg. Our coldest day was the 7th of May, when we were about six hundred miles east of the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope, being in lat. 37 deg. 34 min., lon. 37 deg. 17 min. east, temperature being 54 deg. Thus in the brief space of twenty-two days we made the transition from the disagreeable cold of 54 deg., to the comfortable heat of 93.

How very thankful we feel for the blessing and guidance of our heavenly Father, which attended us all the way through. Here we are safely landed in our distant home, and comfortably situated in our Chinese residence.

The prospect.—Around us lies an immense area, occupied by residences, and densely peopled by immortal beings. Before us, about three miles distant, lies the city of Fuh-Chau, within whose walls live thousands more of deathless spirits—and over all this scene is drawn the dark pall of superstition.

Rev. J. D. Collins, under date of Nov. 29th, writes "I am mending a little, I hope." He expresses the expectation that he may be able to do some service in some quarter for the missionary cause this winter, but is not at all sanguine. We doubt the expediency of his attempting it.

Germany.—By the Humboldt, we have letters from Bro. Jacoby, indicating a state of great harmony among the missionaries, of much encouragement in their work, and an item which we herewith offer to make way for another of the same sort.

Rev. D. Wise:—"We acknowledge our indebtedness to Bro. Wise for sending 45 volumes of his 'Guide to the Saviour,' in the German language. We distribute them amongst the children who are faithful in attending and learning. We need such encouragements for the children, and we would be glad if other brethren would follow this good example."

The *Barrel of flour* is the other item. Bro. Jacoby says he wishes some brother would consider his Sunday Schools, and send him a barrel of flour to have made into cakes, with which he wishes to reward them through the holidays.

Buenos Ayres, S. A.—We have letters from Rev. D. D. Lore as late as Oct. 8, 1851. His mission is prospering. In relation to himself and family, he says:—"The health of my family is good. We are comfortable, contented, and I trust somewhat useful."

Mission Goods.—A box from Albion, Orleans Co., New York.

A word about Mission Goods.—*Quilts* and *under clothes* for adults and children, male and female, are always wanted in our missions.

Thin clothes, or clothes for summer wear, for the use of boys and girls, are always in great demand, for the children of our mission schools in Africa.

Woolen clothing for boys and girls, is always in demand for the children of our Indian mission schools.

Goods in the piece, or uncut goods, or patterns, whether of calicoes or muslins, are very desirable for the use of our female pupils, that they may be instructed in the use of their needle.

Shoes for children, as well as stockings, can be used in our missions in any quantity.

The letters received at the Mission Rooms from the missionaries to Africa, and among our Indians, as well as among some of the most destitute of our foreign population, will justify our friends in the exercise of the largest liberality in their sewing and clothing societies this winter.

The earlier in the spring (immediately upon the opening of navigation) the goods are sent forward care of Lane & Scott, 200 Mulberry St., New York, the more effectually will they be made to reach and serve the points where they are most needed.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Kossuth's Power—His Proposed Remedy—Non-Intervention—Results of a Different Policy—Appeal to *Peoples* Proper—What Conditions are Necessary to Success—Religion the only Sure Guaranty—Union of England and America.

England, November 15, 1851.

I spoke in my last of the party excitements in reference to Kossuth. Whilst these parties are in perturbation, the people in general catch the inspiration of his marvellous oratory, rather let us say of his mission; they perfectly understand it; as by intuition, they perceive that he is a true man; their hearts respond to his heart, and their very souls tell them that all the world, as well as themselves, ought to be free. This is Kossuth's power. His message is in his soul; and all men having souls that are not shrivelled by the deadening influence of some miserable sophistry, feel instinctively the force of *his* soul upon *theirs*.

4. But how does Kossuth deal with the question of remedies? What does he propose to be done? We must here say, at once, that he is thoroughly practical. He has cautioned us, in all his speeches, against allowing our sympathies to evaporate, and exclaims vehemently against the uselessness of all the meetings, addresses, orations, and expressions of good feeling, if nothing is to follow. But what does he propose? He professes not to desire an armed intervention in favor of his country, saying, that if left to themselves, if not interfered with by Russia, their own "*right arm*" can achieve the only victory they desire—the victory of liberty.

In furtherance of this object he proposes that such nations as our own and the United States should express their determination that the people of Hungary and other countries should not be interfered with by Russia in their domestic affairs. The idea seems to be, that this principle of non-interference should become the standing law of nations, and to be recognized as a fundamental rule. Since the establishment of your independence, this has been one of the established maxims of your policy. But the nations of Europe are linked to each other by treaties, the Congress of Vienna being the last great arrangement of this nature. These treaties guarantee the nationality of the several States as a whole, so that a disruption, such as the Hungarian revolution contemplated, would disturb this balance. Yet we find that when it suits the policy of these nations to break the compact, there is no difficulty in its accomplishment. The disruption of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and the absorption of the Polish State, of which Warsaw was the centre, in the overgrown empire of Russia, are in proof. The former was in favor of popular liberty, and was the fruit of the French revolution of 1830; and the latter the consequence of the subdued struggle of the heroic Poles, about the same period.

But how this principle of non-intervention is to be made effectual without resort to arms, it is difficult to imagine. Kossuth seems to possess great faith in moral power, in enlightened public opinion; in diplomatic plans; and, in the force of a common principle, backed by the voice of great communities. Whether this would be found sufficient to check the progress of ambition, of the desire of aggrandizement, of the spirit of war, of despotism, is a problem to be solved. That the principle itself is sound, there can be no doubt, except in the mind of interested parties. Indeed there seems no hope for the freedom of the world while a neighboring despotic power is permitted to throw the weight of arms into the scale of tyranny against a people struggling for liberty. Rome would now have been a free republic, and "*the seat of the beast*" entirely overthrown, or transferred to some other quarter, had it not been for French intervention. Hungary would, at this moment, have been a nation, with, at least, incipient institutions of happiness and progress, had not the Czar poured in his hordes upon the combatants. Kossuth then, it is clear, is perfectly consistent and right in his principle. Till a moral tribunal can be found to which an appeal in the last resort can be made; till *peoples*, as peoples, shall be taught to respect each other's independent and national rights; till States shall be let alone, and have free scope to settle their own affairs; till the armies of the European countries shall become police and no more;—till these things are brought about, it is useless to dream of the freedom, the peace, the security, of nations.

But will kings and governments ever adopt such a line of justice as this? It is little likely. All history is against such a notion. Then this great man has acted with wise discrimination and judgment in making this topic a subject for the consideration of the *people* of the nations. He evidently considers that this boon, like all others, must be won by the people for themselves. But this implies knowledge, interest, brotherhood, such as, it is to be feared, scarcely exists. It may be hoped, however, that the elements of such a union of peoples are increasing; that they are progressing towards a state in which they will be enabled to exercise an enlightened opinion, and that the functions of government will be founded on the rights of humanity as a whole, and not on the prescriptive claims of a Hapsburg; on the moral laws of the universe, and not on the craft and cunning of statesmen; on the pure and merciful religion of the Bible, and not on the cruel exactions of a despotic government. If, however, this "*consummation so devoutly to be wished*," ever takes place, it must be by the infusion of truth, religion, moral sentiment into the minds of the people themselves; whilst all this gives expression to itself in the claim and vindication of all the rights of our long afflicted race. It seems from all we know of the history of such events, that the roots of liberty can only find a congenial soil in true religion. England, America, Holland, Switzerland, and all other nations having attained the blessing of freedom, obtained this by basing their rights on religious truth. None of the nations which have been convulsed and revolutionized in the past sixty years have attained this great blessing. How is this? It is a singular problem to solve; but we believe that if the veil could be raised from the invisible, it would be found that the true cause has arisen out of the non-adoption of the religion of the Bible, which is not the religion of a book, of an external system of church order, but the religion of the universe, of the hidden kingdom of God, of moral and immutable laws, of decrees, counsels, principles, which fill all nature and all nations. That which does not rest upon this all-pervading system can have no stability; it is without a foundation—nay, more, it is antagonized by Omnipotence, and necessarily falls. This accounts for the crumbling away of the massive structures reared within the above period. And even now, France is playing the old game over again. She tried infidelity, and infidelity was found baseless; she is now going back, in *profession*, to the old Popish superstition, whilst in reality, neither the President nor the leading politicians of the Assembly, are believed to have any faith in Popery, any more than in the Bible. But this is not the worst; these very men are using their utmost efforts again to prop up the State by the arms, screws and bolts of the priestly power, and at the same time doing their utmost to extinguish true religion. The probable issue will be this: the priesthood will be able, in time, thus patronized, to place Louis Napoleon on the throne of the empire, and as a matter of necessity he will be obliged to give patronage, influence, power and domination to the hierarchy. This seems more and more probable. The President has gained the army, gained the priests and the Pope, he has vanquished the Assembly, and seems on the high road to unlimited power. But we wander—let us return to Kossuth.

The chief means on which he relies for the liberty of his own country, and the progressive liberty of the world, is, *the closer union of England and America*. This is his *palladium*; and is he not right? We believe he is. Yet how strange that this Hungarian patriot, statesman and orator, should be the first to teach, to promulgate this great truth. That it is a truth, the common sense of both countries will at once recognize. It has taken deep root in this country; and will become more and more deeply embedded in the convictions and feelings of the nation. There is, there can be, no hope for the liberties of mankind, but as emanating from the shores of this island and of your continent. But shall we ever become so united as to act together? Will the mother and the daughter be enabled to lay aside all family feuds, and join in harmonious concert to support each other, and to carry out their common principles? We have no doubt this will be the case. Are not the statesmen of both countries drawing nearer and nearer to each other? Do not the people of each nation begin to understand each other better? Are not our national interests bound up together? Can the commerce of one community prosper without the other? Are not the religious communities fraternizing, and exhibiting increasing interest and love? As this country advances in popular rights and freedom, are not the two nations assimilating, becoming more like each other? Is not time wearing out the remembrance of our old disputes, and are not most, if not all, occasions of quarrel gone? In all essential things we are one people, as well as one in blood. God has made the Anglo-Saxon race the depositaries of a great trust,—that of religion, of liberty, of human happiness. Woe to this race if it ever again quarrel with itself! Its mission is that of advancing the good of mankind, in developing its own greatness; and all internal discord and strife would be sin against the ordination of God. But the perfect, the acknowledged, and the practical union of England and America, would lead to the most magnificent results. Not to mention the arms of the two countries, what could stand against the *moral* force of such a confederacy? If England and America could agree, as Kossuth says, to say to the Autocrat of Russia, "*stop*," would he move forward to enslave the nations? It might appear too belligerent to say England and America might defy the world. We will then adopt a more Christian philosophy and say, they are called to bless the world with religion and freedom.

An Englishman.

DEDICATION AT EASTHAM.

Progress of Methodism in Eastham—Dedication of the New Church—Description of the Church—Sale of Pews—One thing Wanted.

Some thirty years since, Methodism was introduced into Eastham. The first camp meeting held in Wellfleet, the adjoining town, was the instrumental cause of this introduction. A powerful revival of religion attended this auspicious commencement, which resulted in the organization of the church, the erection of a place of worship, and the establishment of a regularly stationed ministry. Since that period there has been a gradual increase of members, influence and ability. This progress has not been rapid or sweeping, but, nevertheless, systematic and sure. However, several *special* "times of refreshing" have been witnessed by this people, among which may be enumerated the blessed season enjoyed last winter, when some *seventy* souls were "brought from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." Among these converts were a goodly number of young men of enterprise and influence. In some instances nearly whole families were converted to God, and what is matter of deep gratitude they *remain* converted. To God alone be all the glory. This revival rendered it urgently necessary to take down the old church and erect another of larger dimensions. This having been accomplished, the dedication of the new edifice took place on Friday, November 28. The weather being unfavorable many were detained at home, but notwithstanding this the congregation was quite large. Neighboring brethren in the ministry were present, and took part in the exercises. Rev. P. T. Kenney, of Provincetown, preached the sermon, which was excellent, sound, evangelical and appropriate; it was good enough *without any puffing*.

Our new church is a beautiful structure, without any needless and extravagant embellishment. The exterior is well proportioned; the windows are furnished with blinds, and a medium sized tower crowning the building imparts an air of completeness and beauty. The "inner court" is really chaste, pleasant, attractive, convenient, comfortable. It contains 68 pews which are all cushioned, beside 28 free seats, including those in singers' gallery. All the furniture, including carpets, cushions, fluid lamps, sofa, clock, &c., is of good quality, and exhibits good taste, simplicity, neatness and finish. The audience room is heated with furnaces which are placed in the large vestry, and thus far they are doing fine execution both above and below. The cost of the entire buildings, including two excellent vestries, and all other expenses, amounts to about $5,000.

The *ladies*, as usual, have really done themselves great credit by their laborious and persevering efforts, liberal donations and good taste. As for the male members of this church and society, they have acted their part like men of the right stamp. Some four-fifths of the entire cost was subscribed and paid before the dedication, without going beyond the limits of our own people for the means. The pews sold well, better than we had anticipated, which caused the choice money to rise considerably over *three hundred dollars*. We have great cause for gratitude and encouragement. Many thanks are due Mr. Joshua C. Collins, of Charlestown, formerly a resident of this place, for his liberal and unsolicited donation of an excellent clock. May the Lord reward him with a "hundred fold in this life, and in the world to come with life everlasting."

All we want now is another good revival of "pure and undefiled religion." O, may it come in mighty torrents, and submerge the whole town like a sea of glory, and may the entire Cape be baptized with the spirit of burning. Amen, and amen.

Wm. Leonard.

LETTER FROM INDIANA.

Thanksgiving Day—Politics—The Churches and Church Reforms—Presiding Eldership—Church Sittings—Education.

Mr. Editor:—This is Thanksgiving Day with us in Indiana as well as with you, but it must be a different affair here, if the description of the few live Yankees that are here is to be relied upon. They give us most glowing descriptions of turkey doings, pumpkin pies, plumb puddings, &c., and especially of family meetings. Not being partial to all of your Down East "notions," I am not anxious to have them all introduced into our valley, but I confess, that I would be much pleased to see more of your Thanksgiving Day among us. I have spent the day where, for the second time only, if the memory of the oldest inhabitant is to be relied upon, an attempt has been made for a public observance of the day set apart by our Governor as a day of Thanksgiving, but of a population of 1500, less than 100 attended the churches. Shops, stores, &c., were all in full blast. But we are gaining ground, and may some day come nearly up to your system.

In politics we are tolerably quiet. Some of our political editors, four years ago, had to dance to the tune of some they had denounced, and they are careful not to commit themselves this time before they get orders from head quarters. Our Legislature meets next Monday. It will be a protracted and important session. Our whole code of laws will have to undergo a revision, in order to adapt them to our new constitution. Under a species of local legislation which grew up by degrees under our old constitution, no two counties are governed by the same code of laws. This must be remedied and our laws made general. The laws relating to the traffic of intoxicating liquors are of more interest to some of us than any other, and we confidently hope that we may get something good on the subject, inasmuch as some general law must be passed.

In church matters we are improving. At the late session of the Indiana Conference there was reported an increase of 1446 members, 64 churches, 8 parsonages and $56,583 worth of church property. The Minutes of our Conference make a book of some 80 pages, and is eagerly sought by our members, and does much good in making them acquainted with the detailed operations of our church. It contains the reports of our Missionary and Sunday School secretaries, which are stirring appeals on those subjects.

In common with our Eastern brethren there is much talk in social circles about modifications in our economy. Making our Book Concern a mere publishing house without reference to profits, is one; making the Presiding Elders elective is another; and increasing the number of Bishops and supporting them by the people or effective preachers, instead of by the superannuated preachers' and widows' fund, is not the least important. Something on this subject must be done. At present nearly one-third of our entire charity fund, except fifth collections, goes to the support of effective men. This is wrong, most certainly. The Bible evidently contemplates the support of all pastors by those whom they serve. Let us have Bishops enough to visit at least, once in four years, all our principal towns and circuits, and no persons would be more cheerfully supported by our people than they.

It is not probable, however, that anything in reference to the Eldership will be done. A majority of the entire General Conference, so far as elections have been held, are Presiding Elders. Some of these are such for life under the present system, who would not be if the office were elective. And in the West the office is too desirable to be readily abandoned. Ten or eleven appointments are the general rule. At each Quarterly Meeting the elder preaches twice usually, and holds the Quarterly Conference, and then dismisses dull care till the next Saturday. But the chief difficulty in the way of change is, that these men do not know, at least, do not *feel*, the complaints of the preachers and people in reference to the present system. These are usually made in their absence, and hence they are not sensible of the demands of the times as they would be otherwise. It has been said rather tauntingly, that the only place where complaints are made is in New England, where large districts have been tried. The Yankees have less reverence or less fear, and speak out; even the Herald partakes of this independence, and freely discusses topics of church polity without fear of being unchurched for dissenting from existing peculiarities. I am sure that three-fourths of the preachers and people of Indiana would be pleased with making the office elective, however the votes of our representatives may be given.

Another matter should receive some attention. Our rule in reference to sitting in churches is an anomaly—at least, the administration under that rule is anomalous. Your readers are acquainted with the history of a pewed church in Ohio. The Bishops refused to send them a preacher, because the Ohio Conference so instructs them, notwithstanding the ground taken by the Bishops in 1844, and sustained by the General Conference, that such resolutions were not to bind the Bishops. But in this State one of our churches was pewed just before Conference, (instigated thereto by the powerful arguments of "Hamilton," in the W. C. Advocate,) and not a word was said against appointing them a preacher. Our rule strangely requires the men and women to sit apart; yet in more than three-fourths of our congregations they sit promiscuously. Even in Indiana, in more than half of our congregations the rule is violated, for more than half of our congregations meet in school-houses, and private houses, where no respect at all is paid to the rules. Yet, strange to say, this rule, thus a nullity, can be made the excuse for withholding a preacher from a congregation. It should be blotted out, just as the rule concerning "a shocking indecency" was, as being out of taste at least.

Our educational interests are still advancing. So great is the increase of students at our university, that we have resolved to add another thousand dollars to our endowment fund. The agent meets with success in selling scholarships. The chair of Biblical Literature is to be filled at the next meeting of the Board. Dr. Elliott is talked of, also Dr. Dempster, Dr. Curry and others. We are not in favor of theological schools, you know, but a *Professor of Theology* in our university will be offensive to no one, not even "old-fashioned Methodists."

Brookville, Ind., Nov. 27. T. A. G.

GENESEE CONFERENCE.

Bro. Stevens:—I will glance at two or three more of the charges on Buffalo District. On the line of the railroad, the first place of any prominence east of Lancaster, is Utica. At this place, the road now being constructed, known as the Buffalo and New York Railroad, connects with the "Rochester and Buffalo road." Already a place of some importance, this bids fair to infuse a more active spirit of enterprise into the place, which will, doubtless, be seen, not only in the multiplication of business facilities, but also in a more prompt response to the calls of the cause of God. As a station, this has passed through some reverses, and even yet cannot be said to have emerged into the light of prosperity. It is the pastorate of Rev. C. Shilling, a young man of promise, in the Conference and for the church. It is also the residence of Rev. T. Carlton, P. E. of the district, who, by the way, is worthy of a little notice. His invincible energy, his all-conquering perseverance, his consummate ability as a financier, added to an unwavering devotion to the cause of Methodism, gives him something of a prominent position amongst us. He is one of our delegates to the General Conference in May next. It is always expected that his district will stand first in the Conference, and it generally does. With the Presiding Eldership filled with men of such working propensities, it is not a sinecure. Passing twelve miles further east you come to the pleasant village of Batavia. This is one of the oldest places west of the Genesee River. Situated in one of the most beautiful portions of New York, intelligent, refined and wealthy, it is a place of enviable privileges. It is now the charge of Rev. Allen Steele, whose name and ability are not, perhaps, the exclusive possession of our Conference. Originally a Geneseean, yet a few years of his more recent ministerial life has been passed within the jurisdiction of the Troy Conference, but he has returned to re-enter the field of his youthful labors, and share with his earlier companions the toils, sacrifices and triumphs of the Methodist minister. His able ministrations are always successful. He has but just stood and wept at the grave of buried affection and hope, while they consigned the amiable, the excellent partner of his life to the "house appointed for all the living."

But I will turn to the question of

SUPERANNUATION,

as it now stands in our Conference. For a number of years past this question has excited much interest in the Conference debates, and yearly resolutions have been passed touching the matter. An evil had been connected with the question, and the result of the evil was so marked that none could mistake. Various causes had thrown many men on the superannuated list, but all had not been in the strict legal sense, superannuated men. The result of this was, a very small per cent. of their claim was realized, and worthy claimants suffered in consequence. At the first session after the old Genesee Conference was divided (four years ago,) a reform was entered upon, by first cutting down the list to its legal dimensions, and then apportioning the whole amount to the membership, without taking into the account the dividend from the Book Concern and chartered and other funds. This brought the matter up, but did not meet the demand. At the next Conference the same plan was adopted with the additions: each preacher was responsible for the amount of failure on his charge, or a reasonable excuse. Many brought the full amount, but some found it easier to get excuses than money; nevertheless the whole claim was met. It was also met at the last Conference, when the action of the Conference assumed the form of the following resolution:—"Resolved, That each preacher be required to report the full amount of the apportionment for superannuated preachers, or in case he does not receive his own allowance in full, he shall, in connection with the Presiding Elder of his District, be required to pay so much of the apportionment as shall be proportioned to their receipts on their claims."

This, we think, is just what we need on this question. Under its action, no man is seen approaching the bar of our Conference, to ask for a superannuated relation, unless he is physically "a used up man." But if he comes thus, he is taken on to the hands of as magnanimous a body as ever acted in any capacity, not a man of which will spare pains or money to meet his righteous demands. And this is as it should be. The church that will repudiate the claims of these noble veterans is unworthy of a minister, and should be named only to be shunned. And has there not been a culpable degree of inaction among the ministry in reference to this subject? Each one of us hastening on to meet the same lot, and soon to stand in that place of terror to a Methodist preacher, how proper that they should receive at our hands the same that we would wish from others. And in this Conference it will be given. The righteous claim must be met, and the hearts of these men gladdened by a magnanimous response to this virtuous demand.

DEDICATION.

The new M. E. Church at Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., was on Friday, the 5th inst., dedicated to the worship of God, by Rev. S. Seaver, of Buffalo. The Rev. Bro. gave to the very large congregation attending an interesting discourse on the "Elements of national Christianity, and the blessings which it confers upon a people." The different points presented were elucidated clearly, and applied most forcibly, leaving a most excellent impression on the large audience. The afternoon was occupied by Rev. T. Carlton, who discoursed with his usual ability on the "Reign of Christ." In the evening Bro. G. Hines delivered a sermon on "The perfection of the law of God." All these exercises were attended with an heavenly spirit, and good was undoubtedly done. May that temple, thus favorably opened, be the place where multitudes shall give themselves to God.

Dec. 10. Xystus.

The Rev. W. Hicks, P. E. of the Asheville District, Holston Conference, writing Sept. 10, 1851, says that 500 have been converted on his district since the first of August.

Important Movement in Philadelphia.—Two meetings have been held in Philadelphia for the purpose of proposing important changes in the Methodist Church Government. We have prepared a long article on the proceedings and propositions of these assemblies, but our printers find its insertion impossible the present week. We shall give it next week.

Walter Savage Landor says, understandingly, of Romanism: "As long as this pest exists on earth, religion will be a prostitute, civilization a starveling, freedom a dishonored outcast, a maimed beggar." And yet many Protestants look upon it with complacency; or, at least, without disgust and abhorrence, as if it were "virgin pure!" *Mirabile dictu!*

LITERARY NOTICES.

Littell's Living Age, No. 397.—Contents: John Owen; Prussia and Austria; Colton's Deck and Port; Maurice Tiernay, chap. 48-50; Wardrop on Diseases of the Heart; The Late Duchess D'Angouleme; Poetry and Short Articles. Weekly, six dollars a year, by E. Littell & Co., corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets.

Independent Medical Gazette.—The second No. of this work contains some very interesting articles, the most able of which is on "Mental and Physical Electropathy," by the editor, Dr. Paige. We give it on our outside. It will be found exceedingly elaborate and suggestive. The writer has evidently got an important clue to the right medical uses of this potent agent,—an agent which John Wesley prized and used as one of the greatest reliefs to suffering humanity. Dr. Paige's periodical will, we think, attract attention. He has, we understand, an extensive practice, which affords him great opportunities of testing his views, and we look to him for still more interesting developments of the electrical treatment of disease. We commend his work to all those who take an interest in this important, and as yet mysterious subject. Two volumes per annum. $2 per year, or $1 per volume.—*No. 34 Tremont street.*

The Guide to Holiness for *January*, presents some very interesting improvements. Its typography and entire mechanical execution has been changed, much to its advantage, and it adopts a more varied character than heretofore. Missionary intelligence, correspondence, and even newspaper information to some extent are hereafter to be introduced. It is also enlarged in the number of its pages. In fact, its old friends will be agreeably surprised at its new aspect. Rev. Mr. Degen will hereafter edit, as well as publish it. $1 per annum, 7 *Cornhill.*

Christian Duty.—This is the title of a collection of Pastoral Addresses, by John Angell James, chiefly on subjects of practical religion. It is characterized by the well known excellences of his pen. The task of the publisher has been performed with much taste, and the volume is an excellent one, in both its typography and binding.—*Carter & Brothers, New York; Gould & Lincoln, Boston.*

Miscellanies, by *Rev. J. Martineau.*—Mr. Martineau is well known here as in England by his writings and eminent standing among the Unitarians. The present volume is a collection chiefly of reviews from his pen. They relate to Dr. Priestley, Dr. Arnold, Church and State, Theodore Parker's Discourse on Religion, Phases of Faith, The Church of England, Battle of the Churches. These articles are characterized by a style of remarkable vigor and perspicuity, by original thought, and the theological peculiarities of the writer's sect. The volume has been edited by Rev. T. S. King, of Boston, and issued in the finest typographical style, by *Crosby & Nichols, Boston.*

Trafton's Rambles in Europe has passed into the hands of our Books agents, and is now for sale at the *Depository, 15 Washington St., Boston.* This work is one of the most readable volumes of travels lately issued; it is universally commended by the press, and cannot fail to entertain and instruct the reader. Read it.

Gould & Lincoln, *Boston*, have issued a beautiful volume, entitled "*The Excellent Woman.*" It is Solomon's sketch of such a one, expanded and painted, and forms a very fine portraiture of the Christian and accomplished woman. Dr. Sprague prefaces the volume with an able preface. It is embellished with numerous engravings. We commend it as an excellent book for the holiday season.

Carter & Brothers, *New York*, have issued Grace Kennedy's well known tale of "Decision, or Religion must be all, or it is nothing." This work, together with "Anna Ross," "Father Clement," and other productions, have rendered the author's name familiar and beloved, among juvenile readers. The present edition is neatly "got up."—*Gould & Lincoln, Boston.*

The Harpers have issued another interesting work on California, entitled "Six Months at the Gold Diggings," by Rev Daniel B. Woods. It is clumsily put together, and especially lacks a table of contents, but is exceedingly interesting, and initiates the reader into the life of the Mines. Every man preparing to go thither should read it.—*Mussey & Co., Boston.*

Oliver Ditson, *Boston*, has issued a valuable work from the pen of John S. Adams, entitled "*Five Hundred Musical Terms.*" It is a complete dictionary of words, phrases, abbreviations and signs found in the works of Beethoven, Auber, Donizetti, Haydn, Handel, Meyerbeer, Mozart, Mendelsohn, Weber, and nearly all other celebrated masters of musical composition. These phrases, &c., comprise those from Greek, Hebrew, Latin, and the modern European languages. The whole includes the dictionaries of Dr. Busby, Azerry, Grassiveau and Hamilton. A treatise is added on playing the organ or piano forte by figures. Music amateurs will readily appreciate such a work without further word from us.

Novelties of the New World is the title of another juvenile volume, from the pen of Rev. Mr. Banvard. It is published in the best style of *Gould & Lincoln, Boston.* Its engravings, fourteen in number, are well executed, and form a most attractive feature of the work. The incidents recorded are among the most romantic in the history of the first discoveries and explorations of North America. Mr. Banvard has hit upon a happy idea in this series of publications, and will, we doubt not, find a full sanction in the public patronage.

Dream-Land by Daylight is the title of a beautiful volume, issued by *Redfield, New York*, and for sale at *Mussey & Co.'s, Boston.* It is a collection of fragmentary articles, from the pen of Caroline Chesebro', a lady of Western New York, the productions of whose pen are full of indications of genius and a highly poetic nature. These sketches and tales will be read with deep interest; they are fresh, and vivid, and powerful.

THE CHURCHES.

Clinton, Ms.—Rev. George Bowler writes, Dec. 15: A gracious work of revival commenced in this charge immediately after Conference, and has continued until the present time. 99 have professed to have passed from death unto life. About 80 have been received on probation, 54 adults have been baptized, mostly by immersion. We have a strong Baptist influence, as the fact indicates. The prospect now is that the work will continue through the year. We trust it will be so. This is a new station, now in the first year of its existence; but we already number, including probationers, 120. We have an efficient Board of Stewards who look out well for our financial affairs. Our place of worship became so strait that we were forced to move to a larger one some three months since, and now we are so crowded that it seems necessary to build. We have purchased a lot of land for $500, and if possible we shall build in the early spring. But we are poor,

and know not how to do it unless the Lord shall open a way before us. Let the church and those who have children here pray for us; and here let me note a cheering fact. A very large number, and I think more than one-half of the converts are children of Methodist parents residing in distant places; they have come hither to labor, and prayer has followed them and the tidings have gone back joyously, "The dead is alive, the lost is found." Our cry is still unto the Lord, and by Conference I hope to report a much larger increase.

Tamworth, N. H.—A correspondent writes, Dec. 9: Please say to the friends of the cause of religion through the Herald, that the Lord has revived his work in Moultonboro', and is now reviving it in South Tamworth. Souls are being converted more or less daily, and still we look for greater things. May the Lord grant them.

N. Haverhill, N. H.—Rev. D. W. Barber writes, Dec. 16: At and following our second Quarterly Meeting the Lord poured out his Spirit at Centre Haverhill, and about 20, we hope, have been transmitted from the kingdom of darkness to the light and salvation of the Gospel. Fourteen have joined class and we expect others to follow. A blessed influence still pervades the meetings, and we hope many others will be converted to God. To him be all the praise.

Subscribers in this city will soon be called on by Bro. Warr. We hope our friends will be all ready for him.

Subscribers in Lynn, excepting the South street Church, will please pay Rev. M. Staple. Agent.

BURNING OF THE CHURCH AT EAST WEYMOUTH.

East Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1851.

Bro. Stevens:—I have to communicate the sad intelligence of the loss of our church by fire. On Saturday morning, Dec. 13, about two o'clock, we were aroused by the alarm, and found the house enveloped in flames. In thirty minutes it was reduced to ashes. We have no knowledge of the way the fire occurred. All the furniture, hymn books and most of the Sabbath School library were consumed. You will recollect that you preached the dedication sermon only a year ago last October. The loss of the house, furniture and books amounts to between $4,500 and $5,000. We had only $1,500 insured upon it. I fear it will be long before we recover from the effects of this sad calamity.

The most of our brethren are in moderate circumstances, and have already exerted themselves to the extent of their ability. They have repeatedly passed through dark and trying scenes, and again their faith is tried. Still, however, they trust in God, and hope for deliverance. Yours, truly,

J. B. Gould.

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.

Mr. Editor:—A note in your last issue, under the head of "Commendable Liberality," needs to be slightly corrected. Not in respect to the "Centre Church," unless it may be in the estimated cost. I am not confidently advised, but suppose $50,000 is nearer the mark than $44,000.

A site for another new church has been purchased as stated, but at a cost of $1,100 instead of $1,000, and by an individual who proposes to give it out and out, and not only so, but to help put a church on it afterward; and what is more, will likely be the heaviest contributor toward it. This same individual has contributed double the amount of any other toward the one just finished; nor are his gifts confined to these objects. It is not probable, however, that the house on the above named lot "will be immediately commenced." A chapel, to remove permanently in the rear of the church, when it shall be built, will likely be commenced next spring. More than this I do not expect.

I wish now to add, that within a very little over two years, two churches, beside the "Central," have been completed (except the basement of one) at a cost of over $4,000 the first, and nearly $6,000 the other, both of which are nearly free from debt. "Franklin street" has been remodelled, at a cost of, I think, near $3,000. "Clinton street" at about $2,000. "Halsey street," (the old hive) is being replaced by a large house—I am told the largest in the city—and at a cost of near $20,000. "Warren street" is up to the top of the basement story, which is temporarily covered, and to be immediately finished. This is to cost from $7,000 to $8,000, about $2,000 of which is now nearly expended. I give these facts without comment, leaving that for others. Qui.

Newark, N. J., Dec., 1851.

General Intelligence.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

An extensive *conflagration* occurred at Raleigh, N. C. on Monday, the 15th inst. It commenced in a small building south of the Post Office and burnt up nearly the whole square, including the Post Office and Telegraph Office. The loss was about $75,000. A large cotton factory, cotton gin, and other buildings belonging to Abraham Kiddick, Nansemond, Co. Va., were destroyed by fire on Saturday, the 13th inst. Loss about $40,000.

At *Louisville*, Dec. 16th, the weather was intensely cold, navigation above and below the Falls was closed. The steamer Bell Key, which left the day before for New Orleans, returned unable to proceed on account of the ice. The mail steamer Cincinnati on Tuesday was forced to return for the same reason.

A dreadful *storm* swept the lakes last week. It commenced at Buffalo on Monday night, and on the 17th inst. was still raging. The papers say it was the worst storm ever experienced there. The snow drifted in vast hills, and the mails were delayed. The propeller Oneida was driven ashore at Fairport. Nothing like the gale has been known for years on Lake Erie. The steamer Mayflower, which left Buffalo a few hours before the gale commenced, was driven ashore the night of the 16th inst., five miles below Connant, and is a perfect wreck. The crew and passengers were all saved through the skill and coolness of the officer. The captain reports that they saw nothing from Monday evening until they struck the shore; the storm on the 19th at last abated. The Steamer Empire State got in during the night, and the schooner Westchester which has been out 14 days attempting to make Sandusky, has also returned. A number of vessels are still out, and fears are entertained for their safety.

There must lately have been a violent *gale* along the coast, and extending some distance from shore, according to the reports which several vessels bring. The bark American, Adie, from Cardenas, 29th ult., arrived at Portland the 17th inst., having been 19 days north of Hatteras, and within two days sail of that port since the 1st inst. On the 12th inst., on the Northern part of George's, boarded bark Saxony, Hill, of this port, 185 days from Calcutta, with sails badly torn, boat stove and crew sick with the scurvey. Supplied her with tea, sugar and oil. The Saxony had been 57 days north of Bermuda.

We learn that the committee on Ways and Means in the *Alabama* Legislature are considering a plan to punish the States which refuse to pass laws to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. The project proposed is so to amend the Revenue Laws, as to impose a discriminating tax upon manufactured articles conveyed from such States.

The vote at the *Municipal Election* in this city on Wednesday last resulted in no choice either of Mayor or Aldermen—three vacancies still existing in the Board. Mr. Seaver, candidate for Mayor, who is not forgotten for the part he took in the entertainment of the Congressional Deputation at the Revere House on the occasion of the funeral of John Quincy Adams, lacked 227 of an election. The aggregate vote was much smaller than at the former trial; but we perceive by the official returns that Dr. J. V. C. Smith, who seems to be the favorite temperance candidate for Mayor, gained on his vote at the last trial, and made a very large relative gain. Today there is to be another trial, and we hope there will be an election of a temperance man as Chief Magistrate of the city.

Kossuth has been almost constantly waited on by deputations in New York from various Associations and Corporations, and has received the honor of several magnificent entertainments in the city. The Corporation Dinner, the Press Banquet, the military reception, the Bar Dinner, were unsurpassed by elegance of display. Kossuth spoke at each entertainment at great length, maintaining the principles that our people are bound by their position, influence, and history, to give material aid to nations struggling for human rights and liberties. The Commercial Advertiser says it is the duty of all Americans, in view of the wide spread excitement which Kossuth creates to read his speech, delivered at the Corporation Dinder. "It is that gentleman's written exposition of his views and purposes, prepared with a full knowledge that the people of the city expected just such an exposition that he might be fairly understood. He appeals to the people against the avowed policy of their Government, and to justify his appeal, tells the people that their statesmen and Government have misunderstood Washington's counsel, or that if Washington did give the said counsel, it is absurd to follow it at the present day." The positions he assumes in that speech as those designed to govern our action in relation to Hungary, are briefly as follows:—"The Independence of Hungary must be recognized by our Government, and its Governor acknowledged as the anointed Martyr and Representative of Human Liberty throughout the world: An alliance must be entered into between the United States and England to prevent Russia or any other despotic power from interfering in the affairs of the contending nations: And finally and chiefly, the sinews of war must be furnished without stint, either as a gift or a loan, to aid the coming Continental Revolutions of 1852." Kossuth has received official invitation to Washington by a deputation from the Congress. He accepts it with gratitude and replies that previous engagements at Philadelphia and Baltimore will prevent his going there till next Monday. The Intelligencer at Washington is rather severe on Kossuth's projects, and says that his head is turned by New York. It ridicules his interpretation of Washington's policy. The Republic says that his money project is another Lopez Loan, and asserts that a hundered millions would be required for a successful revolutionary conflict in Hungary. Meanwhile we learn from the papers that an organized Committee has been arranged in New York for the reception and management of monies designed for the aid of Kossuth in the contemplated Hungarian struggle. Thousands of dollars have already been contributed, and it is supposed, that the sum will number a million of dollars by the time, Feb. 1st, when Kossuth will leave the country. We also notice that several clergymen in New York and Brooklyn hace preached in their churches on Kossuth and his cause, and in Henry Ward Beecher's church a large sum, from 8 to $10,000 were realized by the sale of admission tickets at $5 each, to hear the great Hungarion himself; the proceeds to go to swell the Kossuth fund. The city of Boston has passed resolutions in its official Board, inviting him to a public reception here.

A communication relative to the case of John S. Thrasher, written by Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, has just been sent by a special messenger to Mr. Barringer, Minister at the Court of Spain, requiring due investigation of the writs of the case. The Spanish authorities claim that he had become a natrualized citizen of Havana. A letter has recently been published in the New Orleans Picayune from Mr. Thrasher, in which he denies that he ever took out letters of naturalization. At New Orleans on the 10th inst., a meeting was held in behalf of Mr. Thrasher's release, which was attended by 10,000 people, and characterized by the greatest excitement. Among others the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved:—That the case of Mr. Thrasher, showing the insecurity of American citizens abroad, clearly demonstrating the necessity of a more active vindication of the national honor, calls for a fair, manly and decisive protest, a positive unconditional reclamation of person and a peremptory warning for the future upon the part of this Government.

The Steamship *Georgia* from Chagres arrived at New York 21st inst., bringing $1,500,000 as freight, and as much besides in the hands of passengers. The railroad from Chagres was open for the first time on the 8th inst., 700 passengers went out on the 8th, and 850 with specie and the mails returned on the 9th.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool 6th, brings news telegraphed from Halifax the 20th, that affairs in France have at length reached a crisis, and the long dreaded *coup d'etat* has been made. On Monday night, the 1st inst., President Louis Napoleon seized the reins of Government, dissolved the Assembly, declared Paris to be in a state of siege, arrested the leading opponents of his policy, (among them Thiers,) and appealed to the people. An entire new Ministry was formed during the night. At daylight the President's Proclamation, declaring these things, as also the restoration of Universal Suffrage, was posted up throughout the city. He also proposed the election of President for the term of ten years, the election to take place the present month. He says he has been forced into this position from learning that his opponents were to impeach him on the 2d inst. All the leaders of the opposition are in prison. Three hundred members of the Assembly are said to have given in their adhesion to the President. Several barricades were erected in different parts of Paris, but were immediately broken down by the troops. The full rigor of martial law was proclaimed against all persons concerned in barricades, and accordingly all taken were shot without delay. Complete particulars were not obtained at sailing of steamer, but it is certain that a sanguinary struggle had taken place.

SCIENCE AND ART.

Tape Worm—Remedy.—For three years I was afflicted with a tape worm, during which period from four to eight inches passed from me daily. I was constantly spending money and taking medicine, but all to no purpose; at length I was advised to try castor oil and turpentine. Accordingly, I took a wine glass of castor oil and three table-spoons of turpentine, *as a dose*, and in less than six hours found perfect relief. I have not been troubled since, and from personal experience, I am prepared to recommend the above remedy as superior to every description of vermifuge, and it was my misfortune to make a trial of many. That others may profit by my experience, and be saved alike from a useless expenditure of money, and an unpleasant disease, is my object of giving publicity to the foregoing statement. Editors of papers or publications benevolently disposed will please copy *gratuitously*.

Robert S. Stubbs, No. 80 Salem St., Boston, Mass.

It is said that the best likeness of Kossuth is a portrait which was painted by Mr. Gould, an American artist, who visited Kutayeh and spent several weeks there for that purpose. Kossuth was so well pleased with it, that he requested a miniature copy to be made on ivory for his wife. Mr. G. has brought his painting to this city, and intends to publish immediately a fine lithograph of the head of Kossuth. The Hungarians now in New York pronounce the portrait of the Magyar chief to be an excellent likeness.

Universal Telegraph.—The Italian journals speak of a plan, submitted to the Austrian Government by M. Rad, of Vienna, relating to a universal telegraphic line throughout Europe, and to extend to India, &c. They also speak of a little work, now going through the press, by Signor G. J. Ascali, entitled *Paxitelegraphia*, which proposes a plan of universal telegraphic language.

The most recent invention in England is a new seat for tailors, to obviate the necessity of their sitting cross-legged.

The Russians have discovered four important veins of silver ore in the Caucasus—one in the defile of Sadon, another on that of Ordona, a third in that of Degorsk, and the fourth near Palthick. The veins are rich in the yield of silver. The working of them has already been commenced by order of the Emperor.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports.

Dec. 15. Senate.—Mr. Bell presented the credentials of Jas. C. Jones, Senator elect from Tennessee, who was sworn in and took his seat. Mr. Sebastian, of Arkansas, appeared and took his seat. Numerous petitions and memorials were presented, and referred to appropriate committees. Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill for establishing a branch Mint of U. S. in California, with an amendment. Mr. Gwinn asked, and unanimous consent was given, to have the bill considered at this time. Mr. Hunter explained, that the bill was the same as the one passed by the Senate last session. Mr. Brodhead called for the reading of the bill. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Borland reported a bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Gen. Worth, and asked an immediate consideration of the same. Mr. Rhett objected. Several other pension bills were reported. Mr. Foote's Compromise resolution was then taken up. Mr. Butler took the floor, and addressed the Senate at some length. He reviewed the Compromise measures, and commented severely upon the provisions thereof. He also vindicated South Carolina from the aspersions cast upon her. During his speech he attacked Mr. Foote, who frequently interrupted him, to explain. Mr. Butler yielded the floor to his colleague. Mr. Rhett announced himself a disunionist. The South had lost everything and had gained nothing by Compromise measures. It is impossible, said he, for Southerners to enter the Territories with their slaves, and they are now limited to fourteen States, while the North may have fifty frontier States. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri would not long remain slave States in spirit, nor would North Carolina and Tennessee continue slave States over twenty years. Southern slavery, said Mr. Rhett, is doomed, at no distant day, to certain extinction. They need not move hand or foot to accomplish this; time alone was only necessary to do it. The white population and Anti-slavery element would soon overflow the whole South, and no remedy for this great evil was left them but immediate secession. Mr. Rhett, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Bayly introduced a resolution, requiring that all information received by the Executive, relative to the imprisonment of Mr. Thrasher, be transmitted to the House. Passed. The Kossuth resolution was received from the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Robinson, the rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted—yeas 181, nays 16. Mr. Smith, of Alabama, moved a reconsideration, and spoke to a point of order. He explained his recent movement respecting his resolution to arrest Kossuth, should he be guilty of violating the laws of the United States, and further remarked, that, to the exile our hearts and hands are open, and that they should not do anything to compromise the Government. Mr. Carter called him to order. Mr. Jones moved to lay the order on the table, on which motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and being taken, resulted in the defeat of the motion. Mr. Fitch moved a suspension of the rules, that he might introduce a resolution declaring that the Mexican war was not unconstitutional. Lost—yeas 102, nays 54. Mr. Clingman reported a resolution, calling for information regarding the Territory of Utah—whether the laws had been obstructed, monies improperly expended, the rights of her citizens infringed. Adopted. Mr. Smart, of Maine, introduced a resolution, calling for information as to the seizure and confiscation of the vessels Georgiana and Sarah Loud, and what measures had been taken in relation thereto. Adopted. Mr. Meade submitted a resolution asking for information concerning the Treaty between England, France and Spain, for the protection of Cuba, and the force of squadrons near Cuba. Adopted. Mr. Sibley introduced a resolution calling for information regarding certain expenditures in Minnesota. Adopted. Mr. Marshall, of California, introduced a bill refunding to that State certain sums of money collected there since the treaty with Mexico. Pending a debate on its reference, the House adjourned.

Senate, *Dec.* 16.—Mr. Jones, of Iowa, presented a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures of last session, and spoke briefly on the subject. They were ordered to be printed. Several petitions presented and referred. Mr. Fish notified the Senate of his intention to introduce a joint resolution providing for a scientific investigation into the causes of the frequent explosions of steam boilers. The French spoliation bill was introduced by Mr. Bradbury. Mr. Shields moved that the Senate take up his resolution relative to the appointment of a committee to wait on and invite Kossuth to the Senate Chamber, which was carried. A debate ensued, during which Mr. Shields moved an amendment in favor of waiting upon him on his arrival at the Capitol. Mr. Walker proceeded to read a speech in favor of the same. Mr. Badger moved to strike out the word Governor from the resolution. Mr. Shields quoted Presidential authority for its use. Mr. Douglass moved an amendment so as to read the rightful Governor. Mr. Hale said he was opposed to titles, and preferred simply Louis Kossuth. After some further debate the amendment was lost. Mr. Mason, of Va., then rose and proceeded to denounce the resolution. When he had concluded, the question on the adoption of the resolution was taken, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 30, nays 15. The bill for the establishment of a branch mint in California was next taken up and passed. Mr. Foote's compromise resolution was then taken up, when Mr. Rhett resumed his remarks of yesterday, and spoke for upwards of two hours. He enumerated the many grievances of the South, and stated that the North had grown rich at their expense. He could show that within half a century, the North had unjustly drained $300,000,000 from the South, and that their taxes were still proportionately heavy, &c. They had called upon them to resist as rightfully as their revolutionary fathers resisted British taxation. But then remonstrance was in vain. Therefore, secession was the only alternative left them. He preferred the South should secede in a body, but if this could not be accomplished, South Carolina would secede alone. He argued the constitutional rights of separate secession, and quoted Mr. Foote as acknowledging said right. Mr. Foote stated that he had never admitted the constitutional right of a State to secede, but only a revolutionary right, and he was in favor of that still. Mr. Rhett resumed; he said that South Carolina was outraged and indignant at the course of the General Government, in sending armed forces against them, and that they would secede just when they pleased. He challenged the Government to suppress any movement of that State towards accomplishing her purpose. After some further remarks by Messrs. Foote and Borland, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

House.—The Speaker announced the committee on Rules, as follows: Jones, of Tennessee, Stephens, of Georgia, Chandler, Robinson, Stanley, Seymour, King, Olds and Wallace. The yeas and nays being taken on resuming the consideration of yesterday's unfinished business, it was lost, 78 to 110, and the subject was referred to the committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Darby, who is sick, was allowed his per diem mileage. Various bills for right of way and land to different railroads, were presented. Mr. McCorkle introduced a bill for the survey of lands in California. The various committees were then called in for reports. Mr. Stanton reported a joint resolution authorizing the continued employment of workmen and others upon the wings of the Capitol, which was debated and referred to the committee of the Whole. Mr. Walsh moved that the House go into committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, pending which the House adjourned.

Dec. 17. House.—Mr. Carter, of Ohio, asked the unanimous consent to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to wait on Louis Kossuth, on his arrival at the Capitol and introduce him to the members of the House of Representatives. Objections from several members. Mr. Carter—It is the same resolution that passed the Senate. The States were called for petitions. Mr. Weightman of New Mexico, offered a resolution authorizing the Clerk to have the President's Message and the reports of the departments translated in the Spanish language, and 5,000 copies circulated in New Mexico—Granted. Mr. Goodnow of Maine, introduced a resolution providing that during and after the present Congress, members be furnished with such newspapers and publications as they may select, not to exceed an amount per annum above the cost of four daily newspapers—Passed, after refusing the Yeas and Nays. Mr. Hebard of Vermont, offered a preamble, "That whereas, Kossuth in his New York speech is reported to have declared, that the resolution of welcome passed by Congress has a political meaning; Therefore, resolved, that said resolution was not intended to have a political meaning, or to pledge the Government to any course of action, but merely expressed sympathy in the cause in which he is engaged." A debate arose on the rules as to the reception of the resolution. Objection being made to it by Mr. Clingman that it should lie over, it was finally so directed. The committee on Ways and Means was instructed to enquire into the expediency of so altering the value of the specie coin of the United States as to make the real and nominal value of the coin equal. A number of other resolutions were disposed of, when the House adjourned.

Senate.—A message was received from the President in reply to the resolution calling for information relative to the trial and imprisonment of John S. Thrasher. Referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed. Also a message in reply to the resolution calling for information about the firing into the steamer Prometheus, by a British vessel, on the Mosquito coast. The President says upon receiving the information, he sent instructions to the American Minister, at London. He has as yet, received no reply, and therefore does not think it proper that those instructions should now be made public. He saved copies of instructions sent to American Naval commanders. A message was also received from the President, in reply to the resolution of the last session, concerning the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Also a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing certain estimates. All referred and ordered to be printed. Mr. Brodhead, of Penn., presented a petition numerously signed, praying for the restoration of flogging in the Navy. Motion to lay on the table adopted. Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the United States to interpose to prevent the violation of the law of nations, by the intervention of foreign powers in the domestic affairs of nations. Laid over. The following is the resolution: Whereas, the signs of the times are portentious of an approaching struggle in Europe between the Republican masses for constitutional governments on the one side, and the advocates of monarchy for absolute governments on the other; and, whereas, it pressingly behooves the representatives of the people of the United Sovereign States of America to seriously consider, and betimes to inquire into the relations of the Government and country to this struggle, and their duty in view of it, to themselves, to foreign nations and the international laws. Therefore, Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of an open declaration by Congress to foreign nations, and to the world, that the United States hold strictly to the policy and principle that each individual state, nation or power, possesses for itself the exclusive right and sole power to take care and dispose of its own internal concerns, without and exempt from the intervention and interference of any foreign government, state, confederacy, alliance or power whatsoever; and that any such intervention or intercourse by, or on the part of any foreign state, government, confederacy, alliance or power, constitutes an infraction of the law of nations, authorizing and justifying the interposition of any or all other governments, confederacies or powers at their discretion, to prevent such intervention, and to repair such infraction of the law of nations. Resolved, further, that the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to cause negotiations to be opened with all other constitutional governments, with a view and to the end of obtaining their co-operation with the United States in the declaration aforesaid, and the policy and principles thereof, and the observance, defence and maintenance of the law of nations in this respect. Mr. Foote's resolution declaring the Compromise a definite settlement, etc., was then taken up, and discussed, and then the Senate adjourned.

Dec. 18. Senate.—Mr. Underwood presented a petition in relation to the Texas bonds, amounting to upwards of $12,000,000, and to pay which the Government have only $5,000,000; referred. Mr. Hunter's bill to compensate certain receivers of public moneys, was passed. The bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Worth was also passed. On motion of Mr. Bright, the resolution relative to the Census printing was made the special order for Monday next. Mr. Hale made a personal explanation relative to some of his remarks on Supreme Court Justices yesterday. Senators Douglass and Underwood briefly explained the subject. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the special order, being Mr. Foote's Compromise resolution. Mr. Badger submitted an amendment to consider the compromise measures final until their abuse requires amendment. He explained, and said that his design was to obviate objections. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Foote spoke at considerable length in support of the resolution, and in reply to Mr. Rhett, fully vindicated his respect for the memory of Mr. Calhoun and for South Carolina.

House.—The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State concerning the expenditures of an agent to the Sublime Porte. The bill from the Senate for the establishment of a Branch Mint in California, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, stating that nearly $6000 of the $10,000 appropriated for the expenses of Amin Bey, remained unexpended. Mr. Olds reported a bill to legalize certain contracts of the Post Office Department; passed. Mr. Gorman reported a joint resolution for printing additional copies of the Journal and other documents, also passed. At half-past one the House adjourned till Monday next.

Dec. 19. Senate.—Mr. Hunter presented the credentials of the new Senator from Mississippi, who was sworn and took his seat. Mr. Borland reported favorably upon the resolution for printing 5500 copies of the report upon iron in the Lake Superior region. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Mallory, of Florida, offered a resolution calling for the proceedings of a certain Board of Examiners of the army in Florida. Adopted. A number of motions under the President's Annual Message were called up. Various petitions were presented and appropriately referred. The bill granting the Right of Way and Land for a Railroad from Brandon towards Montgomery was taken up and passed. Mr. Hunter moved that so much of the President's Message as referred to finances, military and naval affairs, foreign relations, public lands, improvement of lakes, rivers and harbors be referred to appropriate committees. On motion, the Senate then took up the special order, being the Compromise Resolution, and Mr. Foote resumed his speech—he spoke for upwards of two hours, and answered Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, most caustically; in continnation, he quoted from Mr. R's speeches, to prove his early avowal of disunion sentiments, he argued against the doctrine of State rights, because he believed that they were calculated to overthrow slavery. He further showed how the Abolitionists patronized the States Right men—he ridiculed South Carolina, with her disunion sentiments, and her threats about fighting, and in conclusion, argued very forcibly for the adoption of the resolution. While Mr. Foote was speaking upon his resolution and incidentally eulogizing Mr. Poinsett, of South Carolina, Mr. Butler rose, and said he had just received intelligence of his death. This communication created immense sensation in the Senate. Mr. Houston obtained the floor for a speech, but gave way to Mr. Rhett, who wished to reply to Mr. Foote. Mr. Rhett, however, gave way to a motion of adjournment.

Dec. 20. Senate.—Mr. Seward presented the petition of the Industral Congress of New York, praying that the Government will adopt such a policy with regard to foreign nations as will secure to people struggling for liberty, justice from other nations. Mr. Walker said that as many misapprehensions existed in the public mind as to the object of his resolutions on the foreign policy of the United States, he therefore moved that they be presented. Agreed to. The joint resolutions concerning the Irish patriots, and Abdel Kadir were taken up. Mr. Foote's Compromise resolution was then brought up and discussed. Mr. Butler moved, and the Senate went into a short executive session, and then adjourned.

Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter warns the public to beware of counterfeit $5 notes on the following banks:—

In Massachusetts.—Leicester Bank, Northampton, Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, Warren, (Danvers,) Andover; Framingham Bank, Blackstone, (Uxbridge,) Danvers, Marine, Quinsigamond, Beverly.

Vermont.—Bank of Montpelier, Claremont Bank.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Dec. 15, at the Merrimac House, by Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, Warren L. Harris to Miss Frances Jane Tainter, both of Boston.

In Waltham, Nov. 26, Horatio G. Nelson, of Boston, to Miss Maria Palley, of Waltham. Dec. 7th, Charles Brigham of Cambridge, to Mrs. Eunice Garfield, of Waltham.

In Ipswich, Dec. 13, by Rev. J. Shepard, John Pierce, of Essex, to Miss Elizabeth A. Jewett, of Ipswich.

In Weston, Nov. 13, by Rev. H. C. Dunham, William R. Murdock, of Cambridge, to Miss Catherine E. Locke, of Newton.

In Lincoln, by the same, Nov. 18, Albert McClary, of Compton, Canada, to Miss Mary P. Underwood, of Lincoln.

In Fitchburg, 17th inst., at Mr. J. Woods, by Rev. K. Atkinson, C. H. Harris, of Winchendon, to Miss Sarah B. Woods, of Fitchburg.

In Northbridge, Nov. 10, by Rev. H. P. Andrews, Elisha Partridge, of Croyden, N. H., to Mrs. Marinda Sherman, of N.

In Bristol, Me., 16th inst., by Rev. Cyrus Phenix, Timothy Fitch to Miss Jane Huston, both of Bristol.

In Kennebunkport, Oct. 16, at the parsonage, by Rev. E. F. Blake, Thomas Washburn, of Kennebunk, to Miss Susan A. Goodwin, of K. Also, at the same parsonage, by the same, Nov. 27, Gilbert Jenkins to Miss Octavia Gilpatrick, both of K.

In Dresden, Me., Dec. 6, by Rev. W. H. Crawford, Thomas Goud to Miss Bethia C. Goodwin.

In Gilmanton, N. H., Dec. 9, by Rev. J. M. Hartwell, Albert A. Mudgett, of Gilmanton, to Miss Martha A. Dwinell, of Northfield.

DEATHS.

In Marlboro,' Dec. 13, Ella W., only daughter of Barzilla S. and Elizabeth S. Freeman, aged 3 years and 2 months.

In Stow, Dec. 12, Mr. Lewis Goodnow, aged 75.

In Marlboro,' Dec. 11, George Edward, son of Rufus and Lydia A. Temple, aged 4 years and 3 months.

In Knox, Me., Sept. 10, Clara A. Ordway, daughter of Alfred and Lydia Ordway, 3 months and 6 days.—Belfast, (Me.) Republican will please copy.

In Dresden, Me., Nov. 20, Oren Bent, aged 3 years 4 months, only child of Elwell and Elizabeth Costelow.

Killed, by the cars, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Rahway, N. J., Mr. E. C. Ewins, aged 49. Mr. Ewins was formerly a member of the Providence Conference.—An obituary notice will appear next week.

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. N. D. George, Bangor, Me.
Rev. E. H. Gammon, Ross Grove, De Kalb Co., Ill.

A SERMON in behalf of the Ladies' Benevolent Society connected with the M. E. Church of South Boston, will be delivered in the Chapel of said church, on Sabbath evening, Dec. 28, by Rev. E. Cooke. M. A. Glover, Secretary.

DEDICATION AT SHELBURNE FALLS, MASS.—The new M. E. Church in Shelburne Falls will be dedicated to the service of God, on Thursday, Jan. 1, 1852. Sermon by Rev. Miner Raymond. Services to commence at 11, A. M. The attendance of the friends of Methodism in this region is earnestly requested. W. Butler.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION FOR PORTLAND DISTRICT. To the Friends of Sunday Schools on Portland District. Dear Brethren:—A number of friends of Sunday Schools in this District have advised the holding a Sabbath School Convention sometime during the winter. I therefore invite the friends of Sabbath Schools in the M. E. Church within the bounds of the Portland District to meet in convention, at the Alfred St. Church in Biddeford, on Wednesday, 7th day of January next, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

It is hoped there will be a full attendance—at least we hope to see the preacher and one or two delegates from each circuit and station in the district. It will be recollected that the convention will immediately follow the Ministerial Association which assembles on Monday evening, 5th of January. The convention will continue through the day and evening.

Gorham, Dec. 5. D. B. Randall.

DEDICATION AT NEWPORT, N. H.—The new church, erected in this place, will be dedicated to the worship of God, on the 25th of Dec. Services will commence at 10 o'clock A.M. Sermon by Prof. J. E. King. W. F. Evans.

Newport, Dec. 12th.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Union Sabbath School Convention, organized at South Paris, August 19, 1851, adjourned to meet at Bethel Hill, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1852. In accordance with the above adjournment, the ministers and members of the various evangelical denominations, together with all friends of the cause, are invited to meet in convention at the above mentioned time and place, to adopt such measures as shall tend to increase the efficiency and extend yet more widely the benefits of the Sabbath School system. The Superindents of Sabbath Schools are requested to bring or send, so far as it is possible, a report of the condition of the schools under their care. It is expected that the Convention will be addressed on the importance of Biblical instruction, by Rev. C. C. Mason, of Fryeburg.

J. Jones, J. H. M. Leland, C. Ayer, } Committee of Arrangements.

Bethel, Dec. 15.

MERRIMACK RIVER ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of this association will be held at Manchester, Jan. 13 and 14.

Exercises.—Public Sermon, Tuesday evening, by O. C. Baker.—Essays. 1. Characteristics of Saving Faith; S. Quimby, F. Furber. 2. Class Meetings, Isaac W. Huntley, G. F. Wells.

Exegesis.—1. 1st John, 3: 9; S. Kelley, E. Mason. 2. 1st John, 5: 16, 17; J. Thurston, F. A. Hews. 3. Matt. 16: 18, 19; J. McLaughlin, H. C. Wood.

Sketches of Sermons.—Heb. 10: 25, Heb. 6: 17, 18, Heb. 7: 19; C. N. Smith, J. Sanborn, A. Folsom, G. W. T. Rogers, W. D. Cass, B. R. Hoyt, E. Adams, A. M. Osgood.

Brethren will make their own selection from the texts named above. Preachers in the travelling or local ministry not belonging to the association are cordially invited to meet with us, and participate in the exercises of the meeting. Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., the first day of the meeting.

Isaac W. Huntley, Secretary.

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 17.

A SERIES OF MISSIONARY MEETINGS FOR PORTLAND DISTRICT.—The Preachers whose names are set against the appointments are expected to assist the preachers in charge, by speaking on the occasion:—

Yarmouth,	Jan. 9, 1852,	W. F. Farrington, D. B. Randall.
W. Cumberland,	" 13, "	H. B. Abbot, A. F. Barnard.
Cape Elizabeth,	" 13, "	A. Sanderson, U. Rideout.
Cape Elizabeth Pt.,	" 14, "	W. F. Farrington, M. Wight.
York,	" 13, "	J. Mitchell, J. Hooper.
Kittery,	" 14, "	J. Mitchell, J. Stone.
South Berwick,	" 18, "	J. Mitchell, D. B. Randall.

D. B. Randall.

The rest next week. They arrived too late for our present number.

DEDICATION.—The second M. E. Church in Dorchester will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Thursday, the 25th of December, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. Miner Raymond. Ministers and brethren from abroad, and citizens of Dorchester and vicinity, are cordially invited to attend. A train of cars from Boston to Neponset will leave the Old Colony Depot, at quarter before 2 o'clock, P. M.; returning from Neponset at five minutes before 5. W. Smith.

THE HAVERHILL DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION will meet (D. V.) at North Haverhill, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 17th, and continue two days at least.

Essays.—1. Best means of promoting Revivals; Bros. Clark and Spencer. 2. The Office and Duties of the Presiding Elder; R. Dearborn and S. Eastman. 3. Preparation for the Pulpit; C. Holman and J. E. King. 4. Aggressive movements in the Church; L. Eastman, H. N. Taplin. 5. Our Book Concern and the circulation of good books and periodicals; N. L. Chase, D. W. Barber. 6. Personal Effort to save souls; J. N. Copp, A. W. Eastman. 7. Ministerial Habits; J. W. Guernsey, D. McIndoe. 8. The Sacrifices required of the ministry and membership of our church; G. P. Warner, R. Tilton. 9. State of morals and religion in New England at the present time compared with a century ago; R. Newhall, P. Boynton. 10. Benevolent Enterprises of the Day; S. Holman. E. Scott. 11. The Millennium; Bro. Copeland, J. W. Johnson. 12. Religious Fanaticism; W. J. Kidder, N. Culver. 13. Forgiveness of Injuries; J. G. Smith, J. M. Blake. 14. Brotherly Love; S. Gleason, O. Watkins. 15. On the Health of the Ministry; L. Fish, W. Cushing.

Written Sermons.—On the Immortality of the Soul; A. Tenney, C. H. Lovejoy. Discussion—Should visions or supposed communications with departed spirits be depended upon as a means of imparting religious truth? Aff., A. S. Tenney; Neg., N. L. Chase. Bro. J. Currier is desired to be present, and present an essay or oral remarks on *our Episcopacy*. Fathers Wells and Sias are also invited to be present and address the Sons of the Gospel.

If the brethren cannot conveniently perform the parts assigned them, it is hoped that all mentioned, and any other public speakers that can conveniently, will attend and present such productions as they may choose. Each is requested to bring also a sketch of a sermon.

D. W. Barber, J. M. Blake, C. H. Lovejoy, } Committee of Arrangements.

North Haverhill, Dec. 16.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

PORTLAND DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

I find it necessary to change the time of several Quarterly Meetings. The following meetings will be as here appointed, and not as before published.

Yarmouth and Cumberland, at Yarmouth,	Jan.	10	11
South Berwick and Elliot, at S. Berwick,	"	17	18
Chesnut Street, Portland,	"	24	25
Berwick and North Berwick, at Berwick,	"	28	29
York and Kittery, at Kittery,	"	31	Feb. 1

Sacramental Meeting, Scotland Parish, York, Feb. 2, evening, and Third Lecture at Elliot, Wednesday evening, Feb. 4.

I hope the preachers will be careful and note the changes, and make the appointments accordingly.

Gorham, Dec. 12. D. B. Randall.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

BOOKS FORWARDED, from Dec. 15 to Dec. 20.

By *Kinsley & Co.*—E. Grant, Bristol, R. I., 1 pkge.
By *Forbes.*—J. W. Perkins, Newburyport, Mass., 1 pkge.
By *Cheney & Co.*—A. Folsom, Hooksett, N. H., 1 pkge.; J. Enright, Lunenburg, Vt., 1 pkge; S. Quimby, Manchester, N. H., 1 pkge.
By *Whitney.*—J. A. Wheat, Nashua, N. H., 1 pkge.
By *Langdon.*—C. H. Lovejoy, E. Haverhill, N. H., care L. L. Eastman, Warren Depot, 1 pkge.
By *Leonard.*—S. W. Hammond, Daysville Depot, Conn., 2 pkges.
By *Witherell.*—Lewis B. Bates, So. Yarmouth, Mass., 1 pkge.
By *Walker & Jackson.*—M. Newhall, Hampton, N. H., 1 pkge.; R. Donkersley, Portsmouth, N. H., care R. S. Rust, 1 pkge.
By *Fiske & Rice.*—D. A. Mack, Felchville, Vt., 1 pkge.; P. Wallingford, Winchendon, Mass., 1 pkge; P. Ray, North Wardsboro', Vt., 1 pkge.
By *Niles.*—J. C. Cromack, Rochester, N. H., 1 pkge.
By *Longley.*—S. W. Pierce, Baldwin, Me., 1 pkge.
By *Favor.*—W. J. Robinson, Eastport, Me., 1 pkge.
J. B. Chapman, Nashville, N. H., 1 pkge., left at Lowell Depot; W. Taplin, Middleboro', Mass., 2 pkges., left at Old Colony Depot; W. H. Lunt, Bowdoinham, Me., 1 pkge., left at American House; O. Adams, Nantucket, Mass., 1 pkge., by Schr. A. Hoyt; S. Kelley, Lawrence, Mass., 1 pkg,e left at Boston and Maine Depot.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent,
15 Washington St., Up Stairs.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

Mrs. J. F. Blanchard—J. B. Washburn—J. G. Johnson, (L. D. K. is credited on the books to Jan. 1, 1852)—E. Jones—P. S. Mather—J. B. Finley—J. Belknap—D. Copeland—A. Leland—W. Brewster—J. H. Boyd—J. Dunklee—A. Hunt—J. C. Cromack—C. H. Titus—C. Preble—A. B. Lovewell—G. L. Randall—G. H. Hatch—C. Phenix.

RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO DEC. 20.

See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged.

Athearn J	1 50	pays to	Jan. 1 '53
Bassett C	1 50	"	"
Baylies F	1 50	"	"
Baylies E M	1 50	"	"
Belknap J	3 00	"	Sept 1 '52
Boyce M	1 50	"	Dec 16 '52
Baker J	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Blossom J A	1 50	"	"
Blanchard J F	1 00	"	June 1 '51
Chase A	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Conant J W	1 50	"	Oct 1 '52
Cross E	1 00	"	June 20 '52
Coffin E	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Coll R	2 00	"	Jan 1 '52
Darrow J	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Dunklee J	1 50	"	"
Dennen W C	50	"	Jan 1 '52
Dennen J C	1 50	"	Oct 1 '52
Ewer J	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Fisher A	1 00	"	Aug 15 '52
George J M	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Gorham J	1 50	"	"
Gow J B	1 50	"	"
Hunt A	1 00	"	"
Higgins D	1 50	"	Oct 1 '52
Hinckley O	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Jernegan W	1 50	"	"
Johnston J W	1 50	"	"
Johnston W	1 50	"	"
Kendall E	1 50	"	"
Luce J	1 50	"	"
Lee C	75	"	June 20 '52
Leland A	2 00	"	Mar 1 '53
Lovell Z	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Lambert J	1 50	"	"
Miller D H	2 00	"	Oct 1 '53
Montgomery R	75	"	June 16 '52
Morse G A	1 50	"	Oct 1 '52
Morey M	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Manson J	1 50	"	"
Morse Mrs M	1 50	"	"
Marchant H 2d	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Moulton G	1 50	"	Oct 1 '52
McClintock W	3 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Noyes H S	1 50	"	Dec. 15 '52
Powell D	1 50	"	Sept 1 '52
Pease J T	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Pease J D Jr	1 50	"	"
Pease C	1 50	"	"
Preble C	2 00	"	"
Perry D M	75	"	July 1 '52
Randall G L	1 35	"	Jan 1 '52
Scudder J Jr	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Smith K	1 50	"	"
Stearns S	1 50	"	"
Smith B	1 50	"	Dec 20 '51
Studley L	1 50	"	Jan 1 '53
Thomas S B	1 50	"	"
Vincent S G	3 00	"	"
Wells P M	1 50	"	Dec 20 '52
Woodman J	1 62	"	Jan 1 '53
Worth C	1 50	"	"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS. Anecdotes for the Young—50 cents; gilt edges, 75.
Anecdotes for the Fireside—50 cents; gilt edges, 75 cents.
Ladies' Book of Anecdotes—50 cents; gilt edges, 75 cents.
Young Ladies' Counsellor—62 cents; gilt edges, 87 cents.
Path of Life—50 cents—gilt edges, 75 cents.
Guide to the Saviour—25 cents; gilt edges, 30 cents.
Peeps at Nature—45 cents; gilt edges, 60 cents.
Nature's Wonders—25 cents; gilt edges, 35 cents.
Light in Dark Places—60 cents; gilt edges, 75 cents.
Merchant's Daughter, and Other Narratives, by Rev. J. T. Barr—muslin, 40 cents; gilt edges, 50 cents.
Also, a great variety of Juvenile Books, in neat muslin binding—from 8 cents upwards.
The New Hymn Book—in beautiful binding, with clasps, &c.
Ladies' Repository for 1851—muslin, $2.50; gilt edges, $3.00.
Words of the Wise; Wisdom in Miniature; Living Waters; Lovest Thou Me? Path Made Plain, and a great variety of other Miniature Volumes—muslin; gilt edges, 15 to 30 cents.
Also, a great variety of Biographies, and other Valuable Works, too numerous to mention.
Young Man's Counseller—62 cents; gilt edges, 87 cents.
JAMES P. MAGEE,
Dec 24 Methodist Depository, 15 Washington St., Boston.

THE YOUTH'S PENNY GAZETTE is published every other week (or twenty-six numbers a year,) at Twelve and a Half Cents per Annum, in Advance.

It contains intelligence of the most various and interesting character, and furnishes facts and suggestions respecting Sunday Schools, missions, the temperance reformation, &c., and expositions of prevailing errors and delusions, to aid the teacher and interest the pupil in their common duties.

Every number has five or six embellishments; and the matter is suited to interest the children and youth of all classes and ages.

"A valuable little sheet issued by the American Sunday-School Union once in two weeks. It is well printed, and will, we doubt not, be read with interest and profit by thousands of our little friends, who may desire to have a paper of their own."—Watchman of the South.

"A most excellent little paper published by the American Sunday School Union, designed for families and Sabbath schools."—Cross and Journal.

"We think it an excellent paper to be circulated in our Sabbath Schools."—New York Observer.

"The number of the Youth's Penny Gazette for April reminds us of the attractiveness and excellence of this little periodical. It is full of life and interest, and well adapted for the Sabbath school."—N. Y. Evan.

"It is just the thing for the children of our Sunday Schools, entertaining, instructive, and adapted to the cultivation of piety."—Christian Int.

A new volume commences with the first week in January; but subscriptions received at any time. Single subscriptions 25 cents. HENRY HOYT,
Dec 17 is8w 9 Cornhill.

FOR TEACHERS. The Sunday School Journal is the Oldest Sunday School Periodical in the United States. Twenty-five Cents a Year, in Advance.

We shall continue to publish it on the First and Third Wednesdays of every month.

The Journal contains a rich variety of matter for ministers, parents, teachers, and pupils, on the subject of religious education in all its branches; biblical criticisms; the general progress of the Gospel; instructive biographical Sunday School incidents—revivals in Sunday Schools—best mode of teaching—facts for the encouragement of teachers—list of new books published—review of new books for Sunday Schools—new plans for the improvement of the schools and teachers—and the success which has attended these efforts. HENRY HOYT,
Dec 17 is8w 9 Cornhill.

HACKETT ON THE ACTS. A Commentary on the Original Text of the Acts of the Apostles. By H. B. Hackett, Professor of Biblical Literature in Newton Theological Institution.
Just published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 17 & 19 Cornhill, Boston. 4wis Nov 26

HUGH FISHER; or, Home Principles Carried Out. 238 pages, 18mo., with illustrative cuts. This able work, from the pen of Mrs. H. C. Knight, should find its way into every family in the land. For sale by the American S. S. Union. HENRY HOYT,
Dec 3 6wis 9 Cornhill.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE NEW YEAR'S GIFT. The Ladies' Repository for 1851—beautifully bound, with gilt edges—containing 25 splendid steel engravings, 12 pieces of music for the piano, and nearly 500 pages of reading matter, by some of the best writers in the country. This is decidedly one of the best gift books of the season, and certainly far superior to any of the annuals. Only a few copies on hand. Muslin, gilt, $2.50; with gilt edges, $3.00.

The Twelfth Volume of the Repository begins in January; each number of which, as heretofore, will contain at least two fine engravings. Several of these engravings, from original designs, are illustrative of American scenery, and will be executed in a style not surpassed in this country. Original articles from the best pens in our church, as well as from others, will appear in its columns, including every variety of topic that can please or instruct. At the same time, such an amount of domestic and foreign correspondence shall appear, as will be of the most striking and important character. We shall continue to republish from foreign journals and reviews, as well as occasionally from domestic publications, the very best articles which it may be possible to obtain. We do not simply intend to make the work a lady's parlor book, but hope to adapt it to the members, generally, of every family to which we may find access.

Terms.—Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.
LANE & SCOTT, Publishers.
JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent,
Dec 10 15 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TO THE LOVERS OF HOLINESS AND REVIVALS. The remarkable success and great usefulness of Methodism in Earnest* has induced us to prepare another volume of selections from Mr. Caughey's writings. It will be ready about the 1st of January, and will be entitled REVIVAL MISCELLANIES. In two Parts.

Part I, contains eleven of his most effective Sermons, as reported by a British stenographer, among which are sermons on The Standing Doubt; The Omnipotence of Faith; Purification by Faith; The Fullness Dwelling in Christ; Quenching the Spirit, &c., &c.

Part II, contains Thoughts on Entire Sanctification; Revival Preaching; Methods to Promote Revivals; Effect of Revival Efforts; Revivals and the Terrors of God; Revival Excitements; Revival Prayer Meetings; Difficulties of Young Converts; Temptations; Infidelity, &c.

Mr. Caughey's Sermons had an immense sale in England, and are thus described in the Wesleyan Association Magazine: "These are extraordinary compositions, well adapted to awaken the slumbering, and alarm the careless. They are pointed, imaginative, impressive, and powerfully exciting." The volumes from which his thoughts are selected, were equally popular. Altogether, we think this volume will equal, if not exceed its predecessor, in interest and usefulness.

Daniel Wise,
Ralph W. Allen.

* Over ten thousand copies were sold in about a year. The plates were then purchased by the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by whom it is now published.

Persons desiring agencies, will please address, post-paid, Rev. Ralph W. Allen, Fall River, Mass.
Dec 3 4w is

LIBRARIES FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS, Families, &c. The American Sunday School Union is prepared to furnish Libraries of the following descriptions suited for Sunday Schools, Public and Private Schools, Families, Manufactories, Steamboats, &c.

No. I.—712 Volumes, being a full set of the Society's Publications, exclusive of Maps and Question Books, &c.; each book numbered on the back; with 100 catalogues of the same, without a case, $125; including Maps of the Ancient World and Palestine, $127.50; and the whole in a neat case, $133.

No II.—The Child's Cabinet Library, containing Seventy-five Books, bound in Fifty volumes, 32mo. size, from the fourth and fifth series; morocco backs, lettered and numbered, only $2.50 for the Library; being at the rate of 5 cents per volume.

No. III.—The Village and Family Library, No. 1, containing the Monthly Volumes published concurrently with the London Religious Tract Society, 192 pp., 18mo; paper covers, 12½ cents; bound, 21 cents each.

No. IV.—The Village and Family Library, No. 2; 24 Volumes for $3.

CHEAP LIBRARY, NO. 1.

No. V.—The Sunday School and Family Library, No. 1, consists of One Hundred select volumes, from 72 to 252 pages 18mo, substantialy bound, with muslin backs and marbled-paper sides; each volume regularly numbered and ready for use, with 24 catalogues of the same.

This Library will be found useful, not only for Sunday Schools, but for Families and Public Schools; the 100 volumes contain 11,628 pages, and are illustrated by more than 400 wood engravings. Only $10 for the Library,—at the rate of 10 cents per volume.

CHEAP LIBRARY, NO. 2.

VI.—The Sunday School and Family Library, No. 2. contains one hundred select volumes, from 72 to 270 pages, 18mo, substantially bound, with muslin back; each volume regularly numbered and ready for use; with 24 cataloges of the same. Only $10.

CHEAP LIBRARY, NO. 3.

No. VII.—The Sunday School and Family Library, No. 3, contains One Hundred select volumes, from 72 to 288 pages 18mo, substantially bound with muslin backs; each volume regularly numbered and ready for use, with 24 catalogues of the same. Only $10.

Cheapest Sunday School Librarary ever published. 75 Volumes for $5:—

No. VIII.—The Juvenile Library, containing One Hundred Books, bound in seventy-five volumes, from 52 to 162 pages, 18mo, with muslin backs and marble-paper sides; each volume regularly numbered, with 12 catalogues of the same. Only $5.
Dec 3 6w is H. HOYT, 9 Cornhill.

DR. HEATON'S INFIRMARY, 40 Lincoln and Utica Streets, Boston.

Dr. Heaton having re-opened and enlarged his Infirmary, will receive patients as formerly.

He continues to attend to the nature and *speedy cure* of Hernia or Rupture, Varicocele, &c., by his *new method* of treatment and operation. Also, to diseases of Females as heretofore, to which, since his return from Europe, he has devoted more particular attention.

Trusses and Supporters are dispensed with in all cases.
Office, No. 2 Exeter Place. 6m Oct 15

PATENT ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES. These Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Æolian, renders them capable of the softest tones of an Æolian Harp, and of being increased in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Flute, or Clarionette, Horn, or Basoon, with one hand, and with the other the Piano Forte accompaniment; thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performer at the same time.

Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves, exclusively, for the State of Massachusetts, and no other person or persons in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture these Instruments. And, as many of the Piano Forte makers and others in their interest have said the Æolian attachment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in tune with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments made expressly for the attachment, *and no others*. These we can, with confidence, warrant to stand, several of which we have known to remain in tune one year and over without tuning; and but very few of the attachments, even those supplied over five years since, have been tuned at all. We have applied upwards of 1,100 of these attachments, and will give the names of the purchasers to those who desire information, in almost every section of the country. T. GILBERT & CO.,
July 30—1y No. 400 Washington St., Boston.

ONE PRICE WAREHOUSE. E. D. Everett, No. 64½ Hanover St., (Commenced in 1834,)

Begs leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has just returned from Europe, where he has made arrangements to receive direct, carefully selected goods, for his Retail Trade.

Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, Worsteds, Trimmings, Embroideries &c. &c.

In Ladies' Hosiery—Silk, Spun Silk, Merino, Woolen, Cotton, Worsted; black, white and colored. Men's long and half hose, Woolen, Worsted, Silk, Merino and Cotton; black, white and colored. Children's Angola and Woolen, Plain and Fancy Hose, Infants' Boots, &c.

In Gloves—Ladies' and Children's Woolen, Spun Silk Fleeced Cashmere, and Lisle Thread; Ladies and Gent's Paris Kid Gloves, black, white, light and dark colors, of a superior quality.

Ladies' Under Vests, Cashmere, Spun Silk, Merino and Cotton; Gent's Shirts and Drawers, plain and ribbed, Woolen, Merino, Spun Silk, Cashmere and Cotton.

Morrison's all Wool Knitting and Jacket Yarns; English Knitting Worsteds, black, white, drabs, scarlet, slate and gray mixed, &c. German Working Worsteds, &c., direct from Prussia. English Angola, or Merino Yarns, mode colors, white and mixed. Hemming & Son best Needles, direct from Redditch, England, solely for the retail.

German Curtain Fringes, Scotch Embroideries, Ladies' and Children's Woolen Polka Jackets, Opera Hoods, &c. Also, a general assortment of useful wares usually found in a Thread and Needle Store, at Wholesale and Retail.
64½ HANOVER ST., Boston.
One Price at Retail. E. D. EVERETT.
22 Oct. 2mis

FOUR FARMS! The Subscriber offers for sale 4 Farms, in Rehoboth, Bristol County, Mass., situated 7 miles from Taunton, and 5 miles from Attleboro' Depots and on the road from Taunton to Providence, through Pawtucket.

The Buildings on these Farms are all in good repair. Two of the houses are calculated for two families each, and one with a store, shed and stable attached. Also, plenty of good water with each.

Three of these Farms are so connected that the land can be divided, to suit purchasers, from 20 to 80 acres each. Said land is suitably divided into mowing, tillage and grazing. There is also plenty of wood.

Privileges of Meeting, School and Post Office are in the immediate vicinity. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and see for themselves, before the land is covered with snow.

Possession given, on or before the first of April, 1852.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. GRENVILLE STEVENS.
3m Oct 22

WM. C. BROWN, Teacher of Vocal Music. Mr. Brown will also give his personal attention to the selection of Church Organs, Pianos, the Emmons Organ, and other Musical Instruments and Tune Books, for persons residing out of the city. tf Dec 17

NEW WRITING BOOK. The Common School Writing Book, by O. G. Badlam, is most admirably adapted to the wants of Schools. With but little instruction from the master, and without imposing more than a *wholesome restraint* on the pupil's practice, it clearly teaches the best practical forms of letters and methods for making them so. It also enforces the requisite movements of the fingers, hand and arm, for a beautiful and a rapid business style of Penmanship.

By being printed in Blue ink, this book has been greatly improved; and it does not now obscure the efforts of learners.

The most expensive, thorough and beautiful work of the kind ever published. It deserves, in every respect, the attention of School Committees and Teachers.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, 254 Pearl St., New York.
4mis* Dec 10

CHURCH BELLS! Church, Factory Steamboat, and Locomotive Bells, constantly on hand, and *Pearls* or *Chimes* of Bells (of any number) cast to order.—Improved cast-iron Yokes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell; thereby prolonging its sound. Hangings complete (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel,) furnished if desired.

An experience of 30 years in this business by their late father, enabled him to ascertain the best form for Bells, the combination of metals, and degree of heat requisite for securing in them, the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones; which improvements, together with his very extensive assortment of patterns, are now held by the subscribers, who have grown up in the business, and who will use every endeavor to sustain the reputation which the establishment has heretofore enjoyed, both in this and foreign countries; the bells from which we have repeatedly received the highest awards of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society and American Institute; and at which were completed Chimes and heavy Alarm Bells for different parts of the Union and Canada.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS will still be manufactured by the Subscribers, of which they will have constantly on hand an assortment of Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses, (plain, nonious and improved,) &c. Also, *Brass* or *Composition* Castings of any size cast to order.

All communications promptly attended to.
ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS.
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1851. 1y June 18

For the Herald and Journal.

A WIFE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

BY ANNE M. LAWTON.

I have a gift, a Christmas gift,
Which unto thee I bring,
It is not gold, or precious gems,
Or any costly thing.
And though to other eyes and hearts
Its value may be less,
Yet to *thy* heart, and *mine* 'twill bring
A wealth of happiness.

It is no gilded harp, whose chords,
Touched by a skillful hand,
Awake such music, as might seem
From yon "bright spirit-land;"
Yet, sometimes, from its hidden strings,
Steal sweet, yet simple strains,
Which cause thy care-worn, saddened heart
To leap with joy again.

O! 'tis no painting, rich and rare,
By human hands portrayed,
Nor statue, whose proportions were
By sculptor's chisel made;
They are bright jewels, lent of "God!"
In his own image given;
Two living statues! deathless souls!
A gift to fit for heaven.

Whose infant voices, raised at eve
In artless, childish prayer,
Are sounds, which, to a parent's heart,
Outvie a seraph choir;
And on whose cheek the rose of health,
A hand divine hath placed,
So blended with the lily, as
No painter ever traced.

May they, like "Him," whose birth hath caused
A "world" to shout for joy,
As far as *earthly* means avail,
The power of "sin" destroy;
And soberly, and righteously,
Fulfil their mission here,
Nor add to aching heart one pang,
Or cause one falling tear.

And when death frees the prisoned soul,
May their glad wings unfold,
And soar beyond those pearly gates,
And strike those harps of gold,
Which angels bear around the throne,
While hymns of joy arise
From "loved ones, who have gone before,"
A welcome to the skies.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE TEMPERANCE DAY.

BY REV. WILLIAM FORD.

Long was the night which enshrouded the nations,
Dreary and awful, with weeping and woe;
Vain was our service, and vain our oblations,
For Bacchus, the wine-god, no pity would show:
Joyful, at length, beams the dawn of the morning—
All hail! to the light of the Temperance day.

List to the song now so joyfully stealing
O'er mountain and ocean, o'er woodland and dell;
Join the loud chorus,—its trumpet-tones pealing
From nation to nation, our triumphs shall tell:
Swell the loud anthem, all hearts and all voices—
Proclaim that the night of Intemperance is o'er.

The chains that once bound us are broken asunder,
Our sorrows are fled, and our spirits are free;
Praise to Jehovah!—in tones loud as thunder,
Ring out the glad shout o'er the land and the sea!
Praise to Jehovah! our fetters are broken,
And sorrow and darkness forever shall flee.

SKETCHES.

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY—HIS MOTHER.

Among the many noble women who immortalized themselves in connection with the War of Liberation in Hungary, was the Baroness Von Beck. Throughout the contest she proved one of the ablest emissaries of the revolutionary government; now penetrating in disguise to the Court of Vienna and into the very Palace of Schwartzenburg; and now entering the camp of Simovich and Windischgratz, measuring the means and ascertaining the instructions of the imperial generals. Her exertions in the good cause were not confined to diplomacy. In the ball-room and the battle-field she appeared equally at home; equally useful as well as ornamental; and her services were warmly acknowledged by Kossuth the true, and Georgy the traitor. In a pair of volumes published in London last winter, and containing her memoirs, we find some passages of unusual interest, relating to the family of her idol, the great leader of the revolution. Her interview, for instance, with Haynau, after the catastrophe.

"I felt emboldened to present a petition which Kossuth's mother had entrusted to me, praying that his children might be placed with herself. He took the paper and read it, and his natural character returned; he was Haynau once more; a dark frown like a thunder cloud gathered upon his brow. "What!" said he, in a voice hoarse with passion, "what! do you want the children to receive the same revolutionary training as their father? The women of Hungary have the devil in their hearts, and are guilty of infinite mischief. No, I tell you, the girl shall be placed in a convent, and the boys brought up in Vienna, under surveillance. Go! that is the will of his Majesty." He asked me how I had become acquainted with Kossuth and his mother. I told him what I thought proper, and he left me with a volley of filthy abuse against the illustrious exile and his family. These were bad tidings to bring to the aged mother. I tried to comfort her as well as I could, and after this, visited her much more frequently than I did before.

"I devoted myself now to the accomplishment of this plan, and was encouraged by one passing gleam of sunshine, which broke through the sorrowful shades which had so long surrounded me. Kossuth's family were set at liberty, that is to say, his mother and his three sisters. His children were still in prison, and continued in captivity till the following year. They were three in number:—Wilma, a beautiful little maiden of ten, and two boys, Ferenz, aged eight, and Lejos, six years. The father's bright spirit animated them all.

"When Haynau visited them, he addressed them in German, and they to his great embarrassment, answered in Hungarian, of which he was totally ignorant. The eldest lad then said to him in German—'What, so renowned a man as you not understand Hungarian!' Haynau scarcely knew what to say to this; it was evident that the boy looked upon the Magyar language as the natural speech of all soldiers. I visited them myself afterwards at Presburg, when little Wilma said to me, 'What do you think, Baroness? Haynau has been to see us, and promised us that we should soon leave this nasty prison. But indeed,' added she with a proud look, which reminded me of her father, 'I assure you we did not ask him to let us out, for he is papa's enemy.'

"With the exceptions of being in captivity and separated from their parents, they were as comfortable as their friends could desire. They had a tutor and servants, and were very carefully attended to. The citizens of Presburg were never weary of showing their affection for them. Their rooms were strewed with toys, and everything likely to please children. The slightest wish of the little creatures was instantly gratified by the good people of Presburg, regardless of expense or trouble, and it was well for the children that they did not continue long the objects of such affectionate, almost idolatrous, homage. It might have effectually spoiled them. As for the mother of the children, whether she had concealed herself or fled, whether she was dead or living, nobody knew.

"I have been led into this long digression by the mention of Kossuth's family, which I had now the consolation of seeing as happy as they could be, whilst he was in sorrow and exile. I had further satisfaction, during those days, of seeing my efforts on behalf of the imprisoned Danielis crowned with the most successful results. He was set at liberty.

"He came to me immediately to thank me for what I had done, and we went together to pay a visit to the Kossuth ladies. We found them in great joy at their recovered liberty. Their house presented the appearance of a royal reception. The streets were thronged with the carriages of the nobility and gentry hastening to congratulate them. It was with much difficulty we approached the door. I rejoice exceedingly that this manifestation of public feeling took place in spite of the suspicions which attached to every one who dared to admire the great man, who was thus honored in his relatives. But it was not mere feeling, it was a deeper principle of love and devotion.

"This principle took expression in the least questionable form, for many of the richest of the Magyar nobility offered their houses and lands to the family of Kossuth, and would truly have deemed it an honor to have supplied them with everything in their possession, even to the impoverishing of themselves. Kossuth had left the country poor as he was born. The wealth of a nation had passed through his hands, but they were clean from any soil. Even his relatives, who were thus caressed and honored, had no earthly means of subsistence; but the poorest peasant in Hungary would have gladly curtailed his scanty meal to contribute to the ease and happiness of that name which was the object of his highest admiration.

"When I told the venerable mother that I was about to leave the country, and would probably see her son in his exile, she wept upon my neck long and bitterly; she kissed me and blessed me in the old patriarchal manner. 'Greet my son,' said she, 'with all the love of a mother's heart; tell him from me to seek under the palms of the East that repose which he must not hope for in his fatherland; tell him that, though he has not been able to save it, there is a righteous and merciful Providence, which, in its own time, will bring us peace and freedom. Go, my daughter, and may God be ever with you."

"With this farewell, I parted from the mother of the greatest and loftiest of men. She was a small woman, with white hair and black sparkling eyes. In her youth she had been beautiful, and had preserved considerable remains of her early grace till within the last two years; but continued anxiety on account of her son, with her recent trouble, had entirely banished her good looks, and reduced her to a mere skeleton. Her lively manner was subdued; every word she spoke was accompanied with tears. Her voice had a touching tremor, which no one could hear unmoved."

For the Herald and Journal.

SOUTHAMPTON CAMP MEETING.

Preacher's Stand—Other Conveniences—Tents—Prayer Meetings—Preaching.

BRO. STEVENS:—Permit me, through your excellent paper, to give a brief history of the camp meeting held at Southampton, commencing Aug. 25th.

Doubtless many, for weeks, have taken up the Herald expecting to find something with reference to this meeting, and have come to the conclusion that it was not of sufficient importance to demand a notice. I have only to say, by way of apology to my brethren, for presenting a report at this time—that sickness alone prevented me from doing it at an early hour after the close of the meeting. So long a time had intervened before I was able to write, that I had thought it hardly proper for me to notice the meeting; but by the advice of Bro. Baker, I present a few thoughts at this late hour.

The meeting was held on a ground which has been occupied for camp meetings several years. I need not here speak of the favorable location of this ground, of the beautiful grove and watering place—they have been fully presented in previous reports. One thing, however, is worthy of a passing notice: as you enter the encampment a new object attracts your attention; it stands within the circle of the tents, about 20 by 25 feet on the ground, the sides well covered and roof shingled. The arrangement of the interior of the building is novel, but yet convenient, having berths around it one above another, like unto a steamboat, minus the fixtures, and many other arrangements for the special convenience of the occupants. This is called the preacher's *stand*—and a better one I will venture to say cannot be found on any encampment. Directly in front of and connected with the stand is arranged a number of seats—these seats, it should be understood, are designed, not for the fathers and mothers in Israel, nor for those who wish to make themselves conspicuous, but especially for those who can assist in singing praises unto God. The effect of music at camp meetings is too often destroyed by those who press into these seats and attempt to sing, while they have no idea of *time*, and have not a knowledge even of the first principles of music. I would not be understood to discourage any one in the heavenly employment of singing praises unto God and making melody in their hearts, but I would say, that no person can benefit a *choir* unless he has some knowledge of the science of music.

The cost of the stand was about $100, most of which amount was paid by individuals.

Bro. F. Nutting, and those associated with him, are worthy of much praise for their efforts in erecting this building. There is now provided an excellent place for keeping furniture and tent frames; and it is hoped that all our brethren another year will bring such frames with them.

Most of the tents on the ground were erected on Monday, numbering in all about 25. Among this number we noticed a tent from Springfield, Pyncheon St. It is hoped that another year the society on Springfield Hill will be represented. The meeting commenced well, and was characterized from the beginning with an unusual and an increasing spirit of prayer—so much so that it was a matter of common remark. The public prayer meetings were seasons of great power; the Holy Ghost fell on the people, and the stout heart was made to bow and cry for mercy; yet there were those who resisted all these holy influences, and held out to the last. This spirit of resistance was fully exhibited by a young man during one of the public prayer meetings. When the invitation was given out for all who desired the forgiveness of their sins, to come forward, a young lady, *his intended*, deeply convicted of sin, presented herself for the prayers of God's people. The young man becoming enraged at the act, rushed forward to the altar, seized the young lady by the arm and forced her from the praying circle.

The preaching during the meeting was of a high order. The glory of God and the salvation of undying spirits seemed the prominent ideas in the minds of those who preached; often a deep, solemn, and an irrepressible feeling would come over the congregation, while the countenance of the sinner and the falling tear, told that mighty thoughts were stirring the very depths of the soul. As the result of this preaching—which was peculiarly adapted to the circumstances attending the progress of the meeting—and the prayers of God's people, about 45 souls were converted and reclaimed; the church was quickened and better prepared to labor for God, and doubtless scores of souls left the encampment seriously impressed—some to embrace the Saviour and be saved in heaven, and others to refuse offered mercy and die in their sins.

A man of my acquaintance went to the camp meeting, and while listening to a sermon from Rev. J. D. Bridge, he was deeply convicted of sin. He left the encamptment without giving his heart to God, and returned home. He seldom went to the house of God, but resolved to go the next Sabbath. Before the day arrived he was called to give up his account to God. He was greatly concerned about his soul's salvation, at times, during his sickness, which was but a few hours. When the death chills came upon him — which are common in cases of cholera—his physician said to him, "Sir, if I had an oven heated into which I could place you, I think I could get you warm." The dying man replied, "I shall soon be in a place where it will not require the heat of an *oven* to warm me." This is but a solitary instance. How many have thus grieved the Spirit and gone away from these means of grace to die in their sins, eternity alone can reveal.

Sermons were delivered during the meeting by the following brethren, viz:—T. H. Mudge, J. Paulson, Bro. Morgan, from Vermont Conference, J. Smith, G. O. Haven, P. Wood, J. Dadman, J. D. Bridge, H. M. Bridge, L. R. Thayer, M. Raymond and H. M. Nichols.

The meeting was well conducted by Bro. Baker, and the most perfect order preserved during the whole time. There is manifestly a growing interest in camp meetings on Springfield district, and doubtless another year we shall see a larger number of tents at Southampton. Who can witness the parting ceremony as it occurred at the close of our meeting, when eye meets eye, and heart responds to heart, and silent pledge is made to meet in heaven, and not love the camp meeting? Such an hour is not soon forgotten.

D. P. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Blandford, Dec. 1.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ELECTROPATHY.

BY DR. A. PAIGE.

With this view of the electrical relations of our bodies to the physical world, with the source from which they derive this element of life, and the manner in which it is received, we may proceed to speak more particularly of its operations in the system—its disturbance, or the causes of diseases, and some of the means employed in their cure.

Not two kinds of electricity, but one kind in different states, exists in the human economy. First a latent state, in which this element pervades the material of our bodies in common with all matter; and second, an active state, in which it is called into exercise for the support of voluntary and involuntary motion. The first is subject to the chemical changes common to the grosser elements. The second, by its connection with the nervous system, becomes the vitalizing force—the power of organic motion.

The neurine mass, which, according to Solly, constitutes the substance of the brain and nervous system, is the best possible conductor of this fluid, and its immediate recipient. In health, it is positively charged, the system strong, and the functions of every organ regular. The brain, constituting the principal bulk of this substance, becomes in the economy the great reservoir of this element, with the different nervous systems like distributing pipes ramifying therefrom, dividing and subdividing, that it may be communicated to every part. Through the action of this fluid upon the nerves, the functions of every organ are performed. Without it, like the telegraphic wires without the electrical action of the battery, there is no motion. With it, otherwise silent organs are made to speak.

A part of the functions of life are voluntary, but those upon which its existence chiefly depends are involuntary. Hence a part of the electricity in the system is under the control of mind, but a greater part is not. It may be exhausted by an excess of either voluntary or involuntary action. The stomach may be required to perform too much labor, thereby depriving the brain of its force, and rendering the mind sluggish, while too much mental labor produces indigestion and general derangement of the system.

Study, grief, care, anxiety, physical or mental excitement, by exhausting the same force employed in the performance of the more direct functions of life, induce derangements in those functions. The nervous system thus deprived becomes enfeebled, and the person is said to be nervous. The divine and the villain, by an excessive exercise of the mind, though on different subjects, suffer alike the dyspepsia, and give the same evidence of disease. The mourner and the lover, by brooding over the objects of their loss—the one by death, the other by voluntary desertion—lose alike the appetite, and perhaps pine away and die. Upon the principles of electrical action this is easily explained. The system receives a given amount of this element, according to the condition of the avenues described. Every physical action and mental emotion is performed through the action of this force. An excess not only exhausts its supply in the part exercised, but, to a limited extent the whole system. This is true of the exercise of individual organs, as well as different systems in the economy.

It is asserted by Marshall Hall, and the remark is generally approved by the profession, that "disease of a latent lobe of the cerebellum induces paralysis of the opposite side, and chiefly of the lower extremities. Disease of the middle lobe of the cerebellum is denoted by erection of the penis. Disease of the medulla oblongata indicates paralysis of the respiratory muscles, and consequently, when complete, instant death."

This disturbance in the functions of different organs by attacks made upon the brain, is as true in other respects as in those suggested by Marshall Hall; and in support of the view we have taken of the electrical action of the economy, nothing can be more conclusive. The functions of the eye are performed through nerves connecting it with the brain, from which it derives its vital energy. If the brain be affected by injury or otherwise at the point where this connection takes place, the electrical action of the nerves and the functions of the eye are alike disturbed. When this action ceases entirely, the amaurosis becomes complete. The same is true of the auditory nerves, the olfactory, and indeed of the nerves through which every sense is enjoyed, or the functions of any organ performed. It is not difficult, therefore, to account for different local and organic affections, upon the principles of an electrical disturbance in the brain. And when we reflect that this organ is the immediate residence of the mind, and that the mind is dependent upon its electrical support or vital action, we can imagine how mental labor excessively performed exhausts the system and deranges its organic action. The perplexities of the counting room—the anxieties of relatives in sickness—the excitement consequent on great occasions—strong emotions of fear, anger, love, or grief, all lead to such diseases as have their origin in an exhausted state of the electrical forces.

The effect of such emotions is in some degree apparent to all in the increase and variation of the pulse; but in those who labor under local weakness or affections of the heart, the effect becomes positive, as it often causes instant death. It is an important fact, that in many such cases of sudden deaths, said to be from disease of the heart, that examinations of that organ gave no traces of disease, the calamity being entirely the result of a disturbance in the electrical element, itself invisible, though its effects, as in many other instances, are palpable to all our senses.

But the exhaustion of this force is not always from excessive mental effort, nor is the brain always the organ first attacked. As has been intimated, the functions of individual organs may be too severely taxed. This leads to their exhaustion, and this, by calling upon the system for an extra supply of the vitalizing force, enfeebles other organs, and debilitates and deranges the whole economy. How many suffer in this way from venereal excesses alone!

We have referred to the effect of a disease of the middle lobe of the cerebellum as noticed by Marshall Hall. With equal truth we may say, that excessive excitement of the genitals induces disease in the cerebellum, and thereby loss of nervous energy and muscular power. At the expense of such excitement the senses are often deranged, hearing lost, vision impaired, reason dethroned, and humanity sunk lower in the scale of being than the brute creation. The vital force, the element of life, cannot be exhausted in such excitement without depriving more vital organs and higher functions of their supply—it cannot be protracted without shortening life and debasing the soul.

But the disturbance of this element in the economy is not from exhaustion by excesses alone. Changes in the grosser elements without, and their chemical action within our systems, have their effects in changing the relations of this more subtle agent. It is well known that if the Leyden Jar be charged, and placed in a dry atmosphere, it may retain the electricity for hours, perhaps a day. But if placed in a damp atmosphere, or if a damp current of air reaches it, the electricity escapes immediately and imperceptibly.

Through the avenues we have mentioned, our systems are ever being charged with the same element. When the atmosphere is dry and the heavens clear, this element of life invigorates and strengthens us. Even invalids suffer but little from their diseases, so fully charged are they with the vitalizing force. How sensibly do such feel the effects of the dampness of an east wind! The subtle element of life is imperceptibly diffused from the system, chronic pains are felt, the circulation enfeebled, and the lungs, if in the least diseased, are so deprived of vital energy as to be scarcely able to exercise at all. Such phenomena, though often witnessed, is still mysterious, unless explained upon the principles here presented.

A current of damp air from a window has often so deprived portions of the system of electricity, as to induce paralysis. Damp feet conduct it from the bodies of those in feeble health to such a degree, as to cause the most alarming effects. Many, by resting against damp walls or iron pillars, have experienced such derangement in this element, as to cause life-enduring suffering. Changes in the electrical condition of the atmosphere, which are often very considerable, also change the condition of the same element in the economy of our systems.

It is only necessary to refer to the fact, that the mariner's compass, which is made to traverse by being charged with electricity, and is ever under its control, loses this power in the time of a tempest, by the active state of this element around, for sufficient argument to prove the position assumed. Very susceptible persons often experience sensations from a disturbed state of the electrical element within them, long before the state of the heavens declare it, that a tempest approaches. Some, by reason of a peculiar state of the brain, become drowsy and fall asleep. Others, from a similar state of the stomach, are nauseated and vomit. All whose nervous systems are enfeebled dread its approach, and some become frantic through fear, being taught by the silent language of instinct, that those whose systems are thus affected are specially liable to be injured.

He whose body is positively charged, and consequently strong and robust, can bear a strong shock from the battery, while one in an opposite state can bear but the least without injury. The first may be "struck by lightning" and not injured, while the other is killed, when the lightning comes not near him. Other conditions of the atmosphere electrically produce other and very different results upon the economy; for there is no particular in which it experiences greater changes.

Irritation, mechanical or chemical, produces electrical disturbance in the economy, and consequently is the cause of different diseases. All have learned, that electricity is excited by friction. This is a principle in nature, and equally applicable to animate and inanimate matter. The most healthy part of the body may be selected, and by a constant friction, or rubbing even with the hand, become highly irritated. If the friction be kept up, the irritation soon amounts to actual imflammation; and if still continued, ulceration or decomposition takes place. This is an electrical decomposition, and easily exp'a'ned upon the principleof chemical electricity.

The friction excites electrical currents of the parts irritated, and their effects are as positive as if induced by the battery. The most solid material may be decomposed by electrical action, and why not that less firmly organized?

Chemical irritation, which may be induced by changing the chemical relations of the body by external or internal applications, produces the same results, acting upon the same principle. An indolent ulcer produced by either method, while it is the seat of immediate chemical decomposition, deprives the whole system of the vital flame, electricity. It is excited in unbroken currents to the part diseased, producing the work of destruction both there and throughout the system. Nor will this work cease till these currents are broken.

The minutest particle of matter received into the system is often sufficient to thus change the chemical relations of the whole structure. The subtle agent, electricity, feels the change, and through its disturbance the disease becomes apparent. Ramollissement Du Creveau—Softening of the brain—a disease upon which there are conflicting opinions, is a case in point. Most French pathologists attribute it to inflammation, while some call it a disease *sui generis*. Solly thinks it arises from either inflammation, from a total failure of the circulation, or from "local and general anæmia." Dr. Burnett makes two kinds of ramollissement, an inflammatory and a non-inflammatory, which, upon the principles we have suggested, may be two stages of the same disease, and therefore correct.

The irritation may commence with the *corticle* substance or hemispherical ganglion, impairing the intellectual faculties, and manifesting itself in disturbance of the mind; or in the medullary structure, manifesting itself in involuntary convulsive movements, in which case it usually terminates more rapidly. In either case the microscope will satisfy the observer that the substance attacked is actually decomposing.

In all inflammations the same results are apparent, the decomposition being more rapid in parts the most delicate, and how is this better explained than upon the principle of chemical electricity as described?

That mental excitement, to which we have referred, induces irritation, and if persevered in, inflammation of the brain, need only to be asserted. But upon what principle is a question among the profession yet unsettled. Our argument is, electricity controls the minutest particle of organized matter, and the elements which constitute that particle. A disturbance in this element weakens its grasp, and changes its relation to the constituents of our bodies. It is the medium element—the connecting link between the higher element, mind, and the grosser elements of earth. Hence it may be disturbed by undue mental effort, protracted mental excitement, physical excesses, or the chemical actions of the system. From whatever cause the disturbance must be arrested, and the proper equilibrium restored, or disease and death will be the result. This leads us to a consideration of the more important division of our subject—diseases and the rationale of their cure.

If the premises assumed be correct—if electricity possesses those relations to which we have referred, being indeed the element of life—the vitalizing force, and consequently the vital functions, subject to its changes as described, nothing can be more rational than to expect relief through remedies which act upon its principles. Such remedies are indeed numerous, too numerous to be detailed in the narrow limits allowed me. A few general remarks must suffice.—Independent Medical Gazette.

TIME.

Time
Knows not the weight of sleep or weariness,
And night's deep darkness has no chain to bind
His rushing pinion.

PRENTICE.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

For the Herald and Journal.

MRS. ELIZA ANN REMINGTON.

MR. EDITOR:—If you will allow me sufficient space in the "Herald," I will occupy it with a few lines, informing the friends of Rev. S. Remington of the death of his excellent wife, ELIZA ANN, which occurred on Sabbath morning last, at 8 o'clock. This will be painful intelligence to the great number of friends who survive our sister, and whose worth they doubtless in death, as in life, will cherish.

Sister R. was convicted of her sinfulness and the necessity of repentance about 28 years since, under the pungent preaching and appeals of Rev. Enoch George, in the Allen street Methodist Church of this city, yet did not find rest to her inquiring mind for several days subsequently, and then it was while her beloved mother knelt in prayer on the one side, and her now bereaved companion on the other, that light shined into her heart.

The manifestation of the love of Christ to her soul, furnished her ample support during her protracted illness, in the hour of her death. She would frequently say to her husband, "read to me about my home—I'll soon be there; let me learn all of it I can before I go." A little time before she died, Bro. R. stood at her side and asked, "Is Jesus precious?" to which she responded in the affirmative. Observing a sudden change of countenance and the probability that she would survive but a few minutes, he said, "the children are all here—Charles, and Stephen, and Mary." The dying mother raised her hands and said, "Lord, bless them; may Mary sit at Jesus' feet, for that is Mary's place," and then fell back in the sleep of death without a struggle or a groan.

At the age of 50 years, and on the 28th *spiritual* birthday of our sister, she was borne from the midst of the living to dwell with the peaceful dead in "*Greenwood's*" quiet and repose, until the archangel's trumpet shall call the dead to life and glory. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

D. H. M.

New York, Dec. 10.

REV. RUFUS BENNETT died in Northbridge, Nov. 4, aged 79. Father Bennett was a good man, and his even life, abundant labors, and triumphant death attest the power of the religion which he long professed. Many of the fathers in the ministry will remember him as their co-laborer and warm-hearted friend, and recall with pleasure the cheerful greetings which they always received at his fireside. When Northbridge was a circuit, and the worn itinerant toiled over these rugged hills, and journied down the beautiful valley of the Blackstone, his door was ever open to receive them, and his heart ready to sympathise with all their trials and privations. He experienced a change of heart some forty-five years since, and was baptized by the Rev. Thomas Barrett, a Baptist clergyman, but subsequently joined the M. E. Church, and was for many years an acceptable and useful local preacher. Much good was accomplished by his labors, and though for some years past he had not been a member of our communion, yet he ever retained an ardent love for her distinctive and peculiar doctrines. He always called himself a Methodist, and most certainly ever exhibited the spirit of a Christian. Though holding no regular license, he continued to "preach the Word," as he had opportunity, until prevented by the infirmities of age; and "all the region about" is fragrant with his precious memory. The writer visited him frequently during his protracted decline, and ever found him unshaken in his trust, and hopefully awaiting the hour of his departure to a better land. "*I am gathering up to go home,*" was an expression frequently upon his lips; and in communion with his, the pious soul could not but feel that it was conversing with one,

"Close on the verge of heaven."

In his death the community has lost an upright and useful citizen, his family a kind and loving parent and counsellor, and the church of Christ one whose Christian life was a "living epistle, read and known of all men."

H. P. ANDREWS.

Whitinsville, Nov., 1851.

AMASA K. CARTER died in Concord, N. H., Oct. 21st, aged 24 years. When a youth of about sixteen years of age, he sought and found the Saviour, and soon after felt solemnly impressed, that it would be his duty to preach the Gospel; but he made no special efforts to prepare himself for the great work until 1849. He was then brought near the gates of death, and felt more deeply than ever, that a woe was pronounced against him, if he preached not the Gospel of Christ. From this period he applied himself diligently and successfully, to prepare himself for the ministry. He entered the Biblical Institute, in the Fall Term of 1850, and gave full proof of his eagerness and ability to improve, and of the fervent piety of his heart. And though so early removed, who will say he mistook the voice of duty? He passed nobly through the heart-searching trial of consecrating all his powers, and efforts, and hopes to the service of God in saving men. In this capacity he stood before the world, and exerted a strong influence in the circle in which he moved. Though his hopes were not realized in extensive, active service in the ministry, yet he lived long enough to fulfil his high commission—to preach Christ, by life and by language, to lost men. A short and brilliant career will accomplish most desirable results in the cause of Christ. An affectionate wife and a lonely father bound his heart tenderly to earth, yet grace gave him the victory, and he died, sweetly saying, "All is well—Glory to Jesus."

O. C. BAKER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNG LADIES' COUNSELLOR; OR, Outlines and Illustrations of the Sphere, the Duties and the Dangers of Young Women. By Rev. Daniel Wise, A. M. "The Illustrations with which this work abounds, delight the reader, rivet her attention, and convey to her mind in a clear and forcible manner the author's meaning. Let every mother procure the book for her daughter. Let the Pastor recommend it to every family. *Be assured that in so doing you confer an incalculable boon.*"—Zeta.

"A beautiful volume filled with good advice. It cannot fail to secure the attention of those for whom it was written, and who will doutless be benefited by a perusal."—Boston Journal.

"It is a choice work for young ladies—a beautiful present for the holiday season."—Zion's Herald.

1 vol. 16mo., muslin—gilt back—price 62½cts. With gilt edges and sides—87½cts.

YOUNG MAN'S COUNSELLOR; by the same Author. 6th edition. Same style and price.

BRIDAL GREETINGS; A Marriage Gift, in which the mutual duties of Husband and Wife are familiarly illustrated. By Rev. D. Wise. 1 vol. 24mo—muslin, gilt edges. Price 30 cts.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent
Methodist Depository, 15 Washington St., Boston.

Dec 17

NEW YORK. The Canton Tea Company, is the oldest and the largest TEA establishment in the United States. They have made arrangements to control many of the finest crops of tea that will be imported during the current year—from which, and from other considerations their ability to supply

GENUINE, NEW AND FRAGRANT TEAS,

In almost endless quantity, will be decidedly superior to that of any other House in America.

They will be prepared to offer during the present season, Teas in chests, half chests, quarters and eighths, of every variety and quality, for Cash or approved paper, as low, or perhaps lower, than any other wholesale Tea establishment can uniformly do—and consequently solicit the attention of every Country Merchant in the Trade, to their ample and well assorted stock, before they purchase elsewhere. Those to whom a journey to New York would be inconvenient, are hereby apprized that they can negotiate equally advantageous and satisfactory by letter; in this case their inquiries and orders will receive the same attention, and the latter be executed with the same precision and thorough regard to their interests, as though upon the spot themselves. It is scarcely necessary to mention that upon the latter account they have, for many years, maintained a most elevated reputation.

Their Teas, in quarter, half and pound packages will continue to constitute a distinct department from their general wholesale business; and in these packages they sell to one commercial house only in each distinct city or town in the United States. For the exclusive sale of these packed Teas in any particular place where no arrangements to that effect already exist, they are ready to treat with any responsible person or firm that may be in a suitable position for doing a Tea trade.

No connection with any other concern, and no branches either New York or in any other part of the United States. Their only location is 125 Chatham Street, N. Y.,

Jan 29 eply (*Between Roosevelt and Pearl Sts.*)

CHURCH MUSIC. THE ATTENTION OF Choirs, Religious Societies and Teachers of Music is called to

THE CHURCH MELODIST. A collection of Sacred Music, comprising, in addition to most of the old standard tunes, a great variety of new and original Tunes, Sentences, Chants, Anthems, &c., adapted to Social and Religious Worship, Societies, Singing Schools, &c., by Edward L. White, editor of "Modern Harp," "Sacred Chorus Book," "Boston Melodeon," "Tyrolean Lyre," &c. Throughout New England this volume is rapidly coming into use. The following notices represent the general opinion in regard to it.

"As a volume for Choirs, Schools, and home use, we are of the opinion that it cannot be excelled in point of good matter and excellent arrangement."—Evening Journal.

"The season is at hand when changes may be expected in New England choirs, to the leaders of which we commend this book."—Boston Transcript.

"There is no book of Church Music published which we can so freely recommend to the public as this, and we now do so, satisfied that all who examine its pre-eminent merits will at once use it."—Bee.

"It is free from all sectarianism, and will be welcomed alike by all denomiaations, as a valuable collection of true and fervent devotional sentiments happily expressed, and united to the best of music."—New England Diadem.

"It is very valuable and has many excellencies, especially in the arrangement."—Sabbath Recorder.

"We have looked through the book from beginning to end, and it is all good, good, good. Good pieces and good arrangement. Buy it, ye singers, ye choirs, and let us have from it such music in our churches as will waken up all man's best feelings."—Copway's American Indian.

Published by OLIVER DITSON, publisher of Sheet Music and Music Books, and Dealer in Piano Fortes, Guitars and Melodeons, 115 Washington street, Boston, and sold by all the principal Music Dealer and Booksellers throughout the United States.

2mos Nov 5

DR. S. STOCKING, DENTAL SURGEON, having returned from abroad with improved health, will be pleased to see any of his former friends and patients, needing dental operations, at No. 5½ Tremont Row, Boston.

April 2 6m

DENTISTRY. IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, at No. 5, Franklin St., by A. EWINS.

tf Nov 5

IMPROVED ABDOMINAL SUPPORTS. *Trusses* and *Shoulder Braces, Lace Stockings* and *Knee Caps*, for Varicose and enlarged *Veins*, Anasarcous Swellings, &c., in the Legs. *Elastic Body Belts, Suspensories, Spinal Supports*, and *Leg Instruments*. Also, *Artificial Legs, Hands, Arms*, and *Premium Spring Crutches*, for which the first medal was awarded to J. M. & Co., at the late Fair. Price from $7.00 to $10.00 per pair. Improved double and single Crutches (without springs) from $3.00 to $6.00 per pair.

☞ These articles sent to any part of the Union, or Canada, on the receipt of proper measurements (a good fit warranted in all cases.) (Established, 1849.)

JAMES MILLER & CO., (many years with Sheldrake, Bigg & Co.,) London, Surgical and Anatomical Mechanicians, 2½ Bromfield St., (up stairs,) Boston.

REFERENCES—Drs. J. C. Warren, M. S. Perry, J. Mason Warren, S. D. Townsend, D. H. Storer, and Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and the Editor of Zion's Herald.

Jan 8 1e3w

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS. WOODBRIDGE and Willard's Universal Geography and Atlas, Physical and Political.

This is *the* Geography suitable for High Schools. It has been translated into German, and is extensively used as a text book in that country.

Willard's Ancient Geography and Atlas, recently carefully revised by the author, assisted by Professor Watter, of Berlin.

Woodbridge's Modern Geography and Atlas. Wherever introduced this book has given great satisfaction. It is confidently claimed to be the best School Geography before the public.

Flint's Surveying. New and Revised Edition.

Practical Spelling Book. By T. H. Gallaudet and H. Hooker, on a new plan. Attention of teachers invited.

First Lessons in Natural Philosophy. *Parts* 1 and 2. By Mary A. Swift. These books for clearness of illustration are unequalled. They are used extensively in every State of the Union.

Youth's Book on the Mind. Introductory to the study of Mental Philosophy. By C. Pearl, with questions by Rev. J. W. Murdock. Although recently published, this book has met with great favor.

GREEK SERIES.

Sophocles' Greek Grammar, Sophocles' Greek Verbs.
Sophocles' Greek Lessons, Sophocles' Greek Exercises.
do. First Book in Greek, Felton's Greek Reader.
Crusin's Homeric Lexicon.
Grove's Greek and English Lexicon.

Some of the higher works in this series of Greek books are used in the principal colleges of the Union.

Worcester's Elements of History, Ancient and Modern. This book has been recently re-written, and brought down to the present time. It is extensively used throughout the Union.

Smellies' Philosophy of Natural History, with additions by Dr. John Ware.

Colburn's First Lessons in Arithmetic. Although Colburn's First Lessons has been published many years, it is still THE text book upon that subject in general use in the United States.

Northend's Book Keeping, with blank paper attached, making a cheap and complete system of Book-keeping in single entry.

Published by W. J. REYNOLDS & CO., 24 Cornhill, Boston, and W. J. HAMERSLEY, Hartford.

4w Dec 3

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

OFFICERS.

Caleb Rice, President.
E. D. Beach, Vice-President.
Francis B. Bacon, Secretary.
Harvy Danks, General Agent.

AGENTS.

OSBORNE & PULSIFER, No. 4 Scollay's Building, Boston.
CHARLES DAVIS, Beverly, for Essex County
ABEL WHITNEY, Lowell, for Middlesex County.
WM. S. GOODWIN, Worcester, for Worcester County.
HARVEY JOSSELYN, E. Bridgewater, for Plymouth and Norfolk Counties.
JAMES HARLOW, Middleboro,' for Barnstable County, &c.
THOMAS MARCY, Northampton, for Hampshire County.
CLARK & MARTIN, Providence, for the State of Rhode Island.
ORVILLE BRISTOL, Nashville, for the State of New Hampshire.
S. S. HUBBARD, Portland, for the State of Maine.

This Institution, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, having complied with the Law authorizing investments in Savings Banks, and thus affording ample and unexceptionable security that all its engagements will be promptly and strictly fulfilled, with a

GUARANTEE CAPITAL OF $100,000,

Now offers to Insure Lives on terms made especially favorable to the Assured. The greatest risk on a single life will be $5,000. Surplus distributed among the Members every fifth year from August 1, 1851. Premiums, when desired, may be paid quarterly or semi-annually.

Medical Examiner—NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M. D., for Boston and vicinity.

Information given, and pamphlets containing important and useful information furnished gratis to those who call, or who write for it by mail, Post Paid.

Applications for Insurance received and forwarded by
OSBORNE & PULSIFER, Agents,
Office—No. 4 Scollay's Building, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED. eop Oct 15

TERMS
OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing this paper, do so solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, *without receiving any fee or reward whatever* for their services. The profits that accrue after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont and East Maine Conferences.

1. The *Herald and Journal* is published weekly, at $2.00 per annum; if paid strictly in advance, $1.50 per annum.

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be made.

3. All communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor at *Boston*, post paid.

4. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent at *Boston*, and be post paid, unless containing $10.00 or five new subscribers.

5. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.

☞ We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers *in full*, and the name of the *Post Office* to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding.

PRINTED BY GEO. C. RAND & CO.